Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

"Self-Reliance is the True Road to Independence."

SAMUEL R. WARD, Editor.
ALEX. M'ARTHUR, Cor. Editor.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

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PROVINCIAL FREEMAN,

REV. S. R. WARD, EDITOR.
REV. ALEX. M'ARTHUR, COR. EDITOR.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces.

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Toronto, March 18th, 1854. 2

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Toronto, August 12, 1854.

Poetry.

JERUSALEM.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Fair shines the moon, Jerusalem!
Upon the hills that wore
The glory once, their diadem,
Ere Judah's reign was o'er;
The stars on hallowed Olivet,
And over Zion burn,
But when shall rise, thy spendor set?
Thy majesty return?

The peaceful shades that wrap thee now
Thy desolation hide;
The moonlit beauty of thy brow
Restores thine ancient pride;
Yet there, where Rome thy Temple rent,
The dews of midnight wet
The marble dome of Omar's tent,
And Aksa's minaret.

Thy strength, Jerusalem, is o'er,
And broken are thy walls;
The harp of Israel sounds no more
In thy deserted halls:
But where thy Kings and Prophets trod,
Triumphant over Death,
Behold the living soul of God—
The Christ of Nazareth!

The halo of his presence fills
Thy courts, thy ways of men;
His footsteps on thy holy hills
Are beautiful as then;
The prayer, whose bloody sweat betrayed
His human agony,
Still haunts the awful olive shade
Of old Gethsemane.

Woe unto thee, Jerusalem!
Slayer of Prophets thou,
That in thy fury stonest them
God sent, and sends thee now;—
Where thou, O Christ! with anguish spent,
Forgave thy foes, and died,
Thy garments yet are daily rent—
Thy souls is crucified!

They darken with the Christian name
The light that from thee beamed,
And by the hatred they proclaim
Thy spirit is blasphemed;
Unto thine ear the prayers they send
Were fit for Belial's reign,
And Moslem scimitars defend
The temple they profane.

Who shall rebuild Jerusalem?
Her scattered children bring
From Earth's far ends, and gather them
Beneath her shelting wing?
For Judah's sceptre broken lies,
And from his kingly stem
No new Messiah shall arise
For lost Jerusalem!

But let the wild ass on her hills
Its foal unfreighted lead,
And by the source of Kedron's rills
The desert adder breed;
For where the love of Christ has made
Its mansion in the heart,
He builds in pomp that will not fade,
Her heavenly counterpart.

How long, O Christ! shall men obscure
Thy holy charity—
How long the godless rites endure,
Which they bestow on thee?
Thou in whose soul of tenderness
The Father's mercy shone,
Who came, the sons of men to bless
By Truth and Love alone.

The suns of eighteen hundred years
Have seen thy reign expand,
And Morning, on her pathway, hears
Thy name in every land;
But where thy sacred steps were sent
The Father's will to bide,
Thy garments yet are daily rent—
Thy soul is crucified!

Literature.

Reason and Instinct.

BY C. W. ROGERS, M.D.

Reason is that faculty of the human mind which intentionally adapts means to ends, with a knowledge or belief, on the part of the actor, that the means employed will produce the ends desired.

As there are very many at the present day who affect to consider Reason and Instinct as attributes the same in kind, but differing in degree, I shall proceed to point out the distinctions embodied in the two terms, and endeavor to controvert an opinion so subversive of the dignity and exaltation of man—an opinion which, in the language of another, is the offspring of "that debasing philosophy, so common at this day, that looks upon man as little more than a somewhat improved orang."

"An instinct," says Paley, "is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction;" and to render the distinction between it and reason still more apparent, we may further define it as the unintentional adaptation of means to ends, *without* a knowledge or belief on the part of the animal, that the means employed will produce the ends desired. Those sentient powers constituting the *spirit*, the *essence* of the brute, whose spontaneous and unvarying manifestations we designate *Instinct*, and which act from *within*, are perfectly harmonious in design and accomplishment with those powers whose known activities we characterize as *Natural Laws*, and which act from *without upon* the brute; consequently, the brute, endowed with a feeble will, morally unaccountable, wholly unimaginative, and but partially reflective, lives strictly in accordance with the law within and with the law without, and neither does nor can do violence to one, the other, or to both these laws. From this negative character of his psychical endowments, the integrity or continuance of his life depends solely upon the co-ordinate and consentaneous activity of these two classes of powers, and both these classes being perfect in character, limited in extent and intensity, and in no wise conflicting with the laws of his mental organization, the brute continues in existence until the end of his creation has been accomplished, and then, if undomesticated, sinks into oblivion by a gradual and painless decay.

There is a sacred character to that mysterious something we call Life, which leads the most brutal of men to hold it in reverent regard, partly because its mystery is profoundly inexplicable, its origin involved in darkness, its problem unsolved, and apparently insoluble, its extinction a sinking into vacant obscurity, and the consequences of this extinction calamitous to its earthly embodiment; and partly because its very mystery would seem to declare it an undying principle, capable of a progressive development from high to higher, and created by an all-wise Father for spontaneous and unending happiness. Hence, we find that men in all ages have ascribed to brutes an immortal soul, and have considered their acts of instinctive reason as the results of a remembered faculty once their own in the past, or as a prescience of a nobler development to become their own in the future.

This deep respect for the sanctity of life, and this opinion of undying nature of its essence, have become the heir-looms of modern science; and we now find a belief in the existence of the souls of beasts a prominent clause in the creeds of the philosopher and natural historian. Says Prichard, with a depth of reverent feeling which must command the respect of all, "It is difficult to discover a valid argument that limits the possession of an immaterial principle to man. The phenomena of feeling, of desire, and aversion, of love and hatred, of fear and revenge, and the perception of external relations manifested in the life of brutes, imply, not only through the analogy which they display to the human faculties, but likewise from all that we can learn or conjecture of their particular nature, the superadded existence of a principle distinct from the mere mechanism of materiel bodies." Here, then, in man's own spiritual nature, is the foundation of the opinion that Reason is but Instinct of a larger growth. He began by ascribing a soul to the brute; how, then, could he deny to it the lesser attribute of reason?

But to return from this digression.

"There is a series of anatomical facts connected with this subject which seem to demonstrate that instinct is, in its essential nature, a different principle from reason. By comparing the faculties of different animals, we find that these two powers generally exist in a kind of inverse ratio to each other; the more perfectly organized animals possessing a larger share of reason, and those that are less so being more directed by instinct. Now, by observing the nervous systems of these animals respectively, we find that there is a gradation in the comparative size of the brain and nerves which corresponds to the state of their faculties In man, where reason exists in the greatest degree, and where instinct holds a subordidate place, the brain is the largest in comparison with the rest of the nervous system. In quadrupeds and birds the size of the brain decreases, while that of the spinal marrow and nerves increases; this comparative scale goes on through the amphibia and fish until we arrive at some of the insect tribes, which, although they possess a variety of organs and many elaborate functions, yet have very small and imperfect brains. And we observe that the faculties of reason and instinct bear a respective ratio to the comparative size of the brain and nerves. In quadrupeds we have decisive proof of the operation of instinct, although still with an evident portion of reason; in cold-blooded animals instinct very greatly predominates, and to this faculty we shall probably, upon mature reflection, refer many of the varied operations of insect tribes, their variety and perfection depending rather upon the variety and perfection of their organs of sense and motion than upon the nature of the principle which directs their actions."—*Bostock's Syst. Phys., pp.* 766, 767.

Many of the instinctive actions of the lower animals we may, therefore, regard as *automatic*, and not voluntary; since they ar performed, not by the will acting through the medium of the brain and nervous system, but by the reflex action of the sensory ganglia responding to sensations excited by external or internal impressions. Here, then, is an explanation of the marvellous ability of birds and insects to remain for hours in the continued exercise of their organs of locomotion, being excited thereto either by the promptings of hunger, or of some other vague want of their natures, which seeks its own satisfaction by these long-continued exertions, which are as little fatiguing to them as are the consensual movements of our eyes and eyeslids to us.

But while the attribute of Reason is a characteristic of the mind of man alone, it is not possessed in an equal degree of power by all men. In this respect it differs widely from the instinct of animals, which are equally powerful in all members of the same species. The beaver builds his dam, and the bee and the wasp their nests and cells, in the same manner, of the same materials, and with the same readiness and skill that the first created beavers, bees, and wasps used and exercised when they first essayed to do the bidding of the blind impulses within. In all the time elapsing from their creation to the present day, they have improved in no respect, and the first attempt of the young is as perfect and as speedy in its accomplishment as the last attempt of its most aged living progenitor. Hence, we may infer that the Instinct of the brute is *perfect* and *unimproveable*, while the Reason of man is *imperfect*, and indefinitely *improvable*.

There is reason to believe that the means and improvements observable in the mentality of animals have been excited in them by the stimulous of the presence of man, (who is to them, as Bacon has observed, "instead of a God, or melior natural,") in accordance with and adaptiveness impressed upon them, *ab initio*, by the Creator, in order that they might be the more serviceable to man in their various subordinate capacities. But while we accord Reason to man and Instinct to the brute, we cannot but acknowledge that each is governed, to a measured extent, by the attribute of the other, As the instincts preside over the animal functions, which have for their object the preservation of the individual and continuance of the species, they are powerful in the brute, whose life is mere animation, and predominate over that small spark of reason which domestication or the fear of man has enkindled within. With man, however, the preservation of life, and the continuance of the species, are of secondary importance, as compared with that moral and intellectual advancement which is alone to solve the problem of his existence. But as all men have not an equal capacity for advancement in moral and intellectual strength, as they are not all equally human in the possession of this great attribute, reason, we furnish the occasion and the proof of the poet's lines:—

"Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires:
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that inspires."

From a consideration of these facts and arguments, we say that the lower orders of creation are, in their highest psychical manifestations, governed by *instinctive reason*, while we accord to man alone a submission to the supremacy of Reason.

Having established one point, let us return to a closer consideration of our subject.

An act of reason consists essential in observation, comparison, and reflection.

It is evident that obervation must be the first step in reasoning, since the mind must be supplied with images, or personified ideas, before it can act inductively. The ideas thus gained form the basis of general language, or the language of observation. Observation furnishes us with a knowledge of the qualities of objects, and the consideration of these qualities leads us to a knowledge of the abstract, the essential. In order to comprehend and to enlarge this latter knowledge, the mind must be under the dominance of a controlling will, which, by closing the avenues of sense, will enable it to acquire the power of acting from notions, instead of from mere images. Without this power thus gained by a systematic training or education, the mind cannot long act upon the abstract without returning at short intervals to rest upon the concrete.

Before material things can be acted upon by our minds, they must come within the range of our senses, in order that we may take cognizance of their properties, and learn of their reality by comparison. Thus with ideas. No matter how abstruse, subtle, or immaterial they in their nature may be, they must still be presented in such a manner that the mind is able to perceive in them that relation to the material or to other ideas of the abstract, which will bring them within its comprehension by comparison, or they remain for ever dormant, or so faintly shadowed within as to elude the grasp, and defy the powers of expression.

But while the great basis of our knowledge thus rests upon observation and comparison, its superstructure may safely be said to be reared by reflection. As in paintings by the old masters, long-continued study alone enables us to perceive their beauties, to catch all their inspiration, and to conceive all their suggestions: so in the works by the Divine Master, that repeated *mental* observation and comparison which constitutes reflection, coupled with an ability for long-continued and protracted abstraction, will alone enable us to perceive the truth which underlies all our knowledge, to look beyond the thing that *seems* to that which *is*, to look through nature up to nature's God. While there is this intimate connection between perception and reason, the former may exist as the only attribute of an individual mind, though, from the nature of the latter, the converse cannot be true. As an instance of the perceptive powers possessed in their highest degree of activity and strength, unaccompanied by any trace of the reasoning faculty, we may instance the daughter of Addison, the celebrated English essayist of the last century. So perfect were her powers of observation and retention, that nothing escaped either, and yet she was a perfect idiot, incapable of tracing the least connection between the most apparent cause and its most simple and obvious effect.

Instances are very numerous of the possession of the faculty of reason, or, in this connection, of abstract thought, greater in activity than the accomp nying perceptive powers; but no instances are on record in which the former were perfect in their action while the latter were either remarkably deficient or wholly wanting; and for an obvious reason: it would be impossible to adapt means to ends, to compare facts with each other, or mental impressions with external things, or to induce inferences from facts, or to perform such other offices as fall within the province of reason, without the ability to perceive the means, to notice and collect the facts, and to observe those external things whereby originate our mental impressions. Hence we perceive the necessity of an equal balance between the powers of observation and reflection, since only that man's mind is well balanced, and his ability to reason the most perfect, whose perceptive and reasoning powers are relatively equal in size, strength, and activity, so that observation is instantaneous, reasoning is quick and certain, and the results speedily attained and instantly practicable.

Temperance.

The Drunkard's Child.

Did you ever see a drunkard's child? He knows no comforts; home has no charms for him, for there is no one to care for him there, no one to sympathise with him; no heart to beat in harmony with his; nothing but curses, quarrels, and discords; bereft of everything that could stimulate morality, or elevate the youthful aspirations of that child. Can he be good? Can he glorify his Maker by an upright and consistant life? Can he possibly be anything but a drunkard's child? With him the present is dark and comfortless; this world has no charms for him, and the future is still more dreary. No! there is no hope; he is and must be a drunkard's child. His parents' example is either stamped on his mind as right, or his mind is so biassed by constant intercourse with intemperance, that the evil is divested of its horrors. His passions begin to develop themselves; and under such tutorage, aided by the power of Satan, how can he but be lost? What hope for him? The power of rumsellers on earth, and of Satan from Hell, are combined to drag that poor child down to regions of darkness.

These, sir, are some of my thoughts, when I meet, as I often do, a drunkard's child. O, if intemperance extended no further than to those who drink the fiery poisons—if it did not hand down diseased constitutions, and thus fasten its deadly fangs upon the children, subjecting them, for the fathers' sin, to a life of misery, suffering, and pain, then it could almost be endured. But it stops not till having piled the sod upon the parents' grave, it sends forth the children to feed on inherited vices, or to be confined to a prison home, or it may be an alms-house or hospital to die.

I once had a poor sick child under my care. The physician, after mature examination, pronounced his disease to be the result of parental drunkenness and debauchery. O, what an inheritance for the poor child! Disease, suffering, death. The sleepless hours of night, passed with that sick child, made me often wish and offer a fervent prayer to God that we might have a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

I never meet one of those children of the Drunkard, but I want to take him to the nearest rum seller, and showing the sorrow-stricken child as a witness that will appear against him before the Great Tribunal in the settlement of his final account, plead with him for the sake of suffering humanity to stop his work of iniquity and death. But they are deaf to all such entreaties, and dead to all remonstrances, giving fearful evidence that they are in league with the fiends of darkness. Thank heaven, however, that their work is nearly done, for the Maine Law is soon to be the *Main Law* for this city and the world.—*N. Y. Alliance.*

Wine Drinking in Italy.

In regard to temperance I am inclined to think that the inhabitants of Southern Italy, and of the wine growing countries generally, enjoy a reputation beyond their deserts. It is true that it is very rare to see a man absolutely drunk, but it is not uncommon to see those who have drank more than is good for them. But even when excess is avoided, the constant use of wine in considerable quantities, is unfavourable both to health and good morals; to health from the febrile and inflammatory state of the system to which it leads, and to good morals from the irritability of temper and quarrelsome spirit which ti induces. If the proportion of cases of stabbing brought to the Roman hospitals, which occur in or near wine-shops, could be known, I have no question it would furnish a strong fact wherewith to point the exhortations of the temperance lecturer. There is an added temptation to drink abundantly of wine, from the nature of the usual food of the common people. This being principally vegetable, does not, especially in cold weather, supply waste of nervous energy, but leaves, even when the appetite is satisfied, a certain dull and indefinable craving, like being filled but not fed. Wine relieves this sense of flatness and inertness by the momentary glow and fillip it gives to the languid blood; but the relief thus derived is like the heat of a fire of thorns, and there is thus a constant inducement to repeat and increase the remedy. If the common people of Rome and its neighbourhood would eat more meat, and drink less wine, there is little question that their health and morals would be the better for the change.—*Hillard's six months in Italy.*

Miscellaneous.

A Short Story.

Dickens tells the following story of an American sea-captain:—

In his last voyage home, the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions—a phrase I use as being one entirely new, and you never meet with in the newspapers. This young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen, passengers, and in turn she was in love with them all very ardently, but without any particular preference for either.

Not knowing how to make up her determination in this dilemma, she consulted my friend the captain. The captain being a man of original turn of mind, says to the young lady, "jump overboard, and marry the man that jumps after you." The young lady struck with the idea, and being fond of bathing, especially in warm weather, as it then was, took the advice of the captain, who had a boat ready and manned, in case of accident.

Accordingly, the next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking very devotedly at the young lady, she plunged into the sea, head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the young lady and her four lovers got out again, she says to the captain, "what am I to do now, they are so wet?" Says the captain, "Take the dry one!" And the young lady did, and married him.

The Nutmeg Tree.

This tree is found in great perfection at Bird's Valley and El Dorado Canon. Trees are found here from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter, and full of the fruit, which is contained in a covering like the coating of the English walnut. Before ripe it is soft and quite stringent; but when mature, the covering opens and the nutmeg drops. The berry or nut ripens at various periods. Upon the same tree may be seen ripe and green fruit. The ripe nutmeg is of the same form, and is as fully aromatic as the fruit of Sumatra. The foliage is like the pine or the hemlock, each leaf having, however, a sharp briar or thorn upon it. The fruit grows in clusters, similar to the cherry, and is indeed quite ornamental.

From the Philadelphia Dollar Weekly.

Punctuation.

The true character of a certain gentleman. He is an old and experienced MAN in vice and *wickedness* he is never FOUND in opposing the works of *iniquity* he takes DELIGHT in the downfall of his *neighbors* he never REJOICES in the prosperity of his fellow *creatures* he is always PLEASED when the poor are in *distress* he is always ready to ASSIST in destroying the peace and happiness of *society* he takes no PLEASURE in serving the *Lord* he is uncommonly DILIGENT in sowing discord among his friends and *acquaintances* he takes no PRIDE in laboring to promote the cause of *christianity* he has not been NEGLECTFUL in endeavoring to stigmatize all public *teachers* he strives HARD to build up Satan's *kingdom* he lends no AID for the support of the gospel among the *heathen* he constributes LARGELY to the friend of the evil *adversary* he pays no ATTENTION to good *advice* he gives great HEED to the *devil* he will not GO to *Heaven* he will not go where he will receive a just recompence of reward.

[N. B.—If, in reading the above, you put a semicolon at the ends of every word in small capitals, the character of the person will appear that of a very good man; but, if you place the semicolon at the termination of the word in italics, and leave out the first mentioned, you will make him one of the worst of characters.]

The Greatest Steamer in the World.

The immense screw and paddle steamer, building by Scott Russel, at Millwall, England, for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is to be completed in twelve months. Her keel has been laid down, and several of her bulkheads, or compartments, are raised, and the works are proceeding with energy and expedition. A railroad has been laid down the entire length of her way, to facilitate the conveyance of the materials from the factory to the different parts of the vessel. The exact dimensions of the ship are as follows: Tonnage, builder's measurement, 22,000 tons; tonnage burden, 10,000 tons; extreme length, 680 feet; extreme breadth, 83 feet; extreme depths, 58 feet; power of engines, (screw paddle,) 2,600 horse. Her engines are in the course of construction, and will be fitted in the vessel before she is floated off. The hull will be entirely of iron, and of more than usual strength; the magnitude of her size enabling Mr. Brunel, the architect, to introduce many precautionary measures conducive to support and security. From her keel up to six feet above the water line is double, of a cellar construction. The upper deck will also be strengthened on the same principle, and will form a complete beam, similar to the tube of the Britannia Bridge, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or the safety of the ship. She is divided into ten separate water-tight compartments, each being 60 feet in length, enabling her to take out sufficient fuel for a voyage to Australia and back to England without stopping.

The Value of Freedom.

The city article of the *Times* informs us, one day last week, that

"One of the largest diamonds known was deposited yesterday at the Bank of England, by a London house, to whom it was consigned from Rio Janeiro. Its weight is 254 carats, and its estimated value, according to the scale, £280,000. It is said to be of the finest water, and without flaw, and was found by a negro slave, who received his freedom as a reward."

Freedom is, we know, beyond all price, and we can scarcely be surprised at its having been changed at the comparatively moderate sum of £280,000 to a negro in Rio Janeiro. Nevertheless, as an article is worth only what it will fetch, and as slaves are to be had for a few pounds, we can hardly see the principle on which a negro who had found property worth £280,000 should have been mulcted of the whole, and then presented with that which he might have purchased any day for less than a two-thousandth part of the sum alluded to. The negro is, perhaps, perfectly satisfied. But we fancy that if we had fallen in with such a valuable "find," we should hardly have been content if somebody had walked up, taken possession of our treasure, and then informed us we were at liberty to go wherever we thought proper. It is evident that they manage these things in Rio Janeiro more summarily, if not altogether better, than in England.—*Punch.*

Fox and Pit.

Mr. Fox was totally unlike his great rival. Pitt was stately, taciturn, and of an austere temper, Fox was easy, social, and of a kindly disposition. Pitt was tall and grave, and entering the house carefully dressed, walked proudly to the head of the Treasury bench, and took his seat as dignified and dumb as a statue. Fox was burly and jovial, entered the House in a slouched hat and with a careless air, and as he approached the opposite benches, had a nod for this learned city member, and a joke for that wealthy knight of the shire, and sat down, as much at ease as if he were lounging in the back parlour of a country inn. Pitt, as the adage runs, could "speak a King's speech off-hand," so consecutive were his sentences; and his round, smooth periods delighted the aristocracy of all parties. Fox made the Lords of the Treasury quail, as he declaimed in piercing tones against ministerial corruption, while his friends shouted "hear, hear!" and applauded to the House shook.

Pitt's sentences were pompous and sonorious, and often "their sound revealed their own hallowness."

Fox uttered sturdy Anglo-Saxon sense; every word pregnant with meaning. Pitt was a thorough business man, and relied for success in debate upon careful preparation. Fox despised the drudgery of the office, and relied upon his intuitive perceptions and his robust strength. Pitt was the greater Secretary. Fox the greater Commoner. Pitt's oratory was like the frozen stalactites and pyramids which glitter around Niagara in mid-winter, stately, clear, and cold. Fox's like the vehement waters which sweep over its brink, and roar and boil in the abyss below. Pitt, in his great efforts, only erected himself more proudly, and uttered more full Johnsonion sentences, sprinkling his dignified but monotonous "state paper style" with pungent sarcasms, speaking as one having authority, and commanding that it might stand fast. Fox on such occasions reasoned from first principles, denouncing where he could not persuade, and reeling under his great thoughts, until his excited feeling rocked him like the ocean in the storm.

Pitt displayed the most rhetoric, and his mellow voice charmed like the notes of an organ. Fox displayed the most argument, and his shrill notes pierced like arrows. Pitt had an icy taste; Fox a fiery logic. Pitt had art; Fox nature. Pitt was dignified, cool, cautious. Fox manly, generous, brave. Pitt had a mind. Fox a soul. Pitt was a majestic automaton. Fox a living man. Pitt was a minister of the King. Fox the champion of the people. Both were the early advocates of Parliamentary Reform: but Pitt retreated while Fox advanced: and both joined in denouncing and abolishing the horrors of the passage. Both died the same year, and they sleep side by side in Westminster Abbey, their dust mingled with that of their mutual friend, Wilberforce; while over their tomb watches with eagle eye and extended arm the moulded form of Chatham.—*Stanton's Reforms and Reformers of England.*

Interesting from South America.

By a letter from John G. Willis, U. S. Consul at Loando, southwest coast of Africa, to a friend in Salem, we have some interesting information concerning an interior exploration of that portion of Africa, to the following effect:

On the first of June Dr. Livingston, of England, arrived at Loando, all the way from the Cape of Good Hope, through the centre of Africa. He started from one of the missions in the vicinity of the Cape, about twenty-seven months before, and had been given up for lost, as no news of him had been received. He describes the interior as very pleasant, and with a good climate, the land being high.

His route was north until he got into the atitude of Loando, when he shaped his course for that place. A short time after so doing he found the height of land was decreasing—so much so that in a few days he descended two thousand feet. His health was good until he commenced nearing the coast, after which he was unwell a great part of the time. Up to the 7th of June (the date of the letter) he was confined to the house, but was improving every day.

Dr. Livingston brought to Loando twenty-seven negroes, who were given to him as a "guard" by one of the chiefs in the interior, and his intention is to return to the Cape by land—partly to endeavor to make further discoveries, and partly to return the negroes.

For many days he was in a forest, so dense that the light of day could hardly be discerned, and he was obliged to set the guard to work cutting down the trees, so that he could see the stars to take an observation. He started with many cattle, but lost all by flies. He was obliged for many days to live on the fruit of some of the trees, which fruit resembled the gourd. He has the latitude and longitude of every place of importance that he has seen; but as regards the country being a second edition of California or Australia, he does not say much.

He was attacked by wild beasts only once during the route. That encounter was with a lion, which, as soon as he got the doctor's arm between his teeth, was wounded by one of the guard. The lion immediately

left the doctor and attacked the guard, wounding one in the leg and another in the arm, but after his third spring he fell down and died.

Dr. Livingston was not much more fortunate in his intercourse with the natives, some of whom, as he approached the coast, took all his clothes, with the exception of a single very necessary garment; and he was obliged to use all his influence and make a great many promises, in order to retain that.

In the interior, where a white man had, probably, never been before, he was received by the different chiefs in great state, and was offered much hospitality. He speaks the language of the natives of the interior, which is entirely different from that of those about Loando.

It is understood that a report of his travels will be forwarded to the Geographical Society of London, as soon as an opportunity offers and the doctor is able to put his notes in a proper shape.—*Salem Register.*

From the National Era.

The Amalgamation of Races.

"The Southern States, since their earliest colonial history, have been peopled by two races, of different color and of different civilization. We hold them in bondage, because we are unwilling to amalgamate with them, and desire to keep our Teutonic blood pure and uncorrupted by any baser admixture, because we prefer that their untutored labor should be directed by the superior intelligence of our race to useful industry, rather than that they should be freed from all wholesome restraint, and left without coercion to pollute our blood and destroy our progress. It is not within our comprehension to divine the cause which has made the Ruler of Nations establish this order of things."

The above is a paragraph of the Hon. Mr. Preston's answer to Gerrit Smith's remarks upon Slavery, in the discussion on the Koszta question, on the 20th of December last. Mr. Preston was, no doubt, in earnest, when he uttered these sentiments; and yet, one acquainted with the true state of the case can hardly help believing that his language was purely ironical. Salvery perpetuated in the South, to preserve the pure Teutonic blood unmixed with the African race! And does not Mr. Preston know that it is this amalgamation of the two races, so rapidly progressing in the slave States, with its consequent moral degradation, that makes Slavery so abhorrent to all unprejudiced and correct minds? I have travelled more or less through all the slave States, with the exception of Florida and Texas, and have no hesitation in saying that there are 100 mulatto children born in the South, to one in the North, among the same number of blacks. In many places in the South, it is not even disreputable for white men of wealth, if not of standing, to keep colored mistresses, and raise families by them. Such a thing in unknown in the North. I have lived in one place, in Ohio, for fifty years, where, during all that time, there have been a number of colored persons; and in that fifty years I have heard of but three children with colored mothers and white fathers—that is, *mulattoes.* I do not, however, include in this estimate children of mulattoes married together, and having children of like color. There were some of these, but in every instance except a few more recent cases, these mulatto parents came from slave States. A few have married with each other here, but their parents were from the same fruitful source of amalgamation.

Again: I have known, in the county in which I have lived, at least six families of mulattoes brought here from slave States, by their white fathers and masters, with the avowed purpose of enabling them to obtain an education, which was prohibited in the South; and at this time, I know a colored lady here, the daughter of a late member of Congress from the South, of high standing and talent, and who for years, while in Congress, looked to that daughter for a supply of those articles of gentlemen's dress which few could furnish, so exquisite is her use of the needle.

If any one will travel from city to city in the South—from New Orleans to Baltimore, as I have done—he will be struck with the immense numbers of colored persons, of all shades, from the mulatto to the quarteroon, and even lighter, and the very few purely black young persons. In country places, amalgamation does not go on so rapidly and generally, though even on plantations you will occasionally find a planter living with his slaves, without any white woman, and raising children by them, as regularly as if legally married. These are facts which no one who is acquainted with the South can deny—and yet Slavery is relied on as the means of preserving the purity of the Teutonic blood, and preventing the amalgamation of the white and black races! With the known facts, of which Mr. Preston could not be ignorant, how could he expect any one to believe him? Slavery is the great amalgamator, which, if perpetuated a few centuries, will so mix the races in the Southern States, that purity of Teutonic blood will not be capable of determination in a vast portion of the people. Already there have been cases, as Mr. Preston must know, where mistakes have been made.* No trace of color led to these detections, but simply personal identity. If in one century the color of the races have been so mixed, as in many cases already to be incapable of determination, what will the next century produce in a race already so whitened? Those opposed to amalgamation should consider these facts when they at the same time advocate slavery. The result I do not predict, but it promises anything else but the perpetuation of Slavery, or the preservation of the pure Teutocic blood in the sunny South.

HUMANITAS.

* But a short time since, a whole family was apprehended in New Albany, directly across the Ohio from Mr. Preston's residence, and claimed as fugitives from labor, under the act of 1850, when all of them were so white as to defy detection in any other way than by a knowledge of their persons, and that they were held as slaves by some probably much darker-skinned slaveholder. The citizens of Louisville, aided, no doubt, by Mr. Preston himself, generously raised money to pay the owner for this family, and thus emancipated them.

A more melancholy case occurred since, in New Orleans, where a young man, of high prospects, married a beautiful, accomplished, and educated young lady, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of that city, and by the husband supposed to be the child of a white wife. On learning, through her nurses, perhaps, that she was the daughter of the father's colored mistress, he first killed her, and then took his own life. Such mistakes are frequent already in the South, and are increasing in the ratio of a purely arithmetical progression.

Miss Martineau on Kossuth.

The Kossuth and Sanders correspondence, to which I called your attention last week, has produced a magnificent letter, in the *Daily News*, from (I have no doubt) Miss Martineau, who employs the *nom de guerre* of a "A Republican." She exposes with the faithfulness of an Apostle the immorality of Kossuth's non-interference doctrine, and, with the skill of a true logician, she utterly demolishes his weak and insincere arguments.

"It is remarkable," says she, "that Kossuth does not appear to see as Mazzini does, that the owners of men can never be effectual champions of Human Freedom. * * * Now, M. Kossuth may write to the Americans that he will not recognize any divisions, but not the less, publicly, do these divisions exist. He may say that he looks to the brotherhood of the whole people as an undivided body of sincere Republicans, but he will not make one man on earth forget that there is a whole race within the bounds of that Repuplic who are held in no brotherhood at all; and that some of these 'sincere Republicans,' while advocating the rights of free thought over brute obedience in Europe, are enforcing that 'brute obedience,' at all risks, in America. No; this infidelity to principle and truth is not the way to advance the cause of liberty anywhere, or under any circumstances. To perceive and tell the truth, and to sympathise with the genuine Republicans, instead of insulting by ignoring them, is the only way to serve the good cause either in Europe or America."

There is some good talk for you. I wonder how that precious Republican, Mr. Sanders, liked it. He is quite silent.

F. W. CHESSON.

—*Wesleyan.*

AN AFFECTIONATE SPIRIT.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an ice-berg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sound on earth than one of the families without a heart.

A father had better extinguish his boy's eyes than to take away his heart. Who that has ever experienced the joys of friendship, and knows the worth of sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Who would not rather bury his wife than bury his love for her? Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than entomb his parental affection?

Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental, and faithful love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love God. Love everybody and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love—to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents; to love God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic cultures, to give them warm hearts, ardent affection. Bind your whole families together with these strong cords. You cannot make them too numerous. Religion is love—love to God—love to man.

Dr. Edward Beecheer, in a lecture before the American Teachers's Institute, at its recent meeting at Providence, uttered a noble sentiment, which is thus reported by a correspondent of the *Post.* It conveys a lesson which every parent and every teacher should heed:—

"It is of the hightest importance to treat with respect the sense of justice in a child. In my experience as committeeman, I have often known the teacher to be wrong and the scholar to be right. I would say to the teacher, always respect the sense of justice in a pupil. It is better that a teacher should make twenty acknowledgments of error, before the whole school, than that the sense of justice in the smallest pupil should be outraged in a single instance."

FARMS AND FARMERS.—Farms occupy two-thirds of the land of Engand. The number of the farms is 225,318; the average size is 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 of above 1,000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern anb eastern counties; the small farms in the north. There are 2,000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,650 farmers who employ five labourers each 16,601 have ten or more, and employ together 311,607 labourers; 170 farmers have above 60 laborers each, and together employ 17,000.—*Census Report.*

LONGEVITY.—A. Drew, Esq., of Durham. N. H., is now living, and enjoying as good health as usual, at the advanced age of 100 years and 5 months. His head is as free from grey hair as when but twenty years old. Mr. D. had a wife and two sisters: his wife died at the age of 95 years; one of the sisters is now living at the advanced age of 103 years, the other died at the age of 95. Mr. Drew lived with his wife 76 years, and has always enjoyed good health. For 76 years he did not fail to be present at the annual town meeting. Several inquiries was made as to his manner of living, from which we learn he has always been industrious, rose early in the morning, managed his own farming affairs, and meddled with no man's business but his own. What seems most remarkable is that two families connected by marriage should live to so advanced an age unless special care had been taken to preserve health.

A DEEP SPRING.—On Lake Prairie Iowa, there is a spring, the bottom of which no plummet has ever yet sounded. It has a *false* bottom about three feet from its surface, through which, if a heavy twenty, foot pole be thrust, it will sink under the sand composing this crust-like layer, and in a moment after its disappearance, will bound up again on the surface. An Indian legend has it, that on a quiet, full-moon night, the Great Spirit led the wicked ones of a certain tribe thither, and when they saw the glorious beauty of the crystal water, they thought to bathe themselves in the moon-kissed fountain, and therefore plunged into the spring, but sunk to rise no more. Ever afterwards, runs the story, the *manes* of these evil unfortunates have troubled the bottomless waters; and to this day they agitate the deceptive bosom of the beautiful though dangerous spring.

SINGULAR CALCULATION.—An English paper tells us that there is less risk of the loss of life in the battle-field, or in storming a fortress, than if a person worked in an undrained street, and slept in a crowded, ill-ventilated dwelling. The chance of life was, at the siege of Flushing, 550 to 1; the siege of Antwerp, 68 to 1; siege of Bajajos, 44 to 1; battle of Waterloo, 40 to 1; while Shop-keeping in Liverpool it has been found is 19 to 1; and Saw-making in Sheffield, 4 to 1!

PAPER FROM THE PLANTAIN.—We see it stated, on the authority of the Demerara *Royal Gazette*, that paper of a good quality has been successfully manufactured in that region from the plantain, whose spontaneous growth in almost every country renders it a cheap substitute for the articles at present used.

A distinguished physician of Paris, Dr. Robert de Lambelle, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence and restores the sufferer to life.

RYE AMONG CORN.—Those persons wishing to follow a crop of corn with rye, will find it a pleasant way to sow the seed on a flat hoeing, and harrow both ways between the rows with a suitable implement, or rake in, which may be done rapidly.

St. Peter's Church, Rome, will accommodate 54,000 persons; Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,000; St. Petronia, Bologna, 24,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 25,000; Florence Cathedral, 24,000; Notre Dame, 21,000.

Thackery, it is said, has again taken his place among the witty and humorous phalanx attached to our pleasant friend *Punch*, under the title of "Bashi-Bazouk."

The Portland *State of Maine* says:—A heavy item to bear down the price of flour, is the splendid wheat crop of Canada. It is calculated that the surplus, for export, will be twelve millions of bushels, five millions more than last year. The crop in the United States at the south and west promises well, and will be much larger than last year.

EXTRAORDINARY PISTOL.—The London correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes thus: "I have just been shown a rifle pistol, invented by an English gentleman, residing at Ratisbon, and which is destined to make as great a revolution in that arm as the Minie rifle in musketry. It can kill at 500 yards. Last week it was tested before experienced officers at Woolwich, and completely stood the trial. Since then it has been exhibited to Prince Albert, and from my own observation, I can vouch for the efficiency of this extraordinary weapon. It is easily charged, and has sights regulated at 200, 300, 400, yards. It is, besides, light and beautiful—Only fancy a revolver of this description with six or eight barrels, a good marksman, and an adversary a quarter of a mile off. The whole depends on the rifle grove."

WHAT IT COST TO STOP THE PAPER.—One of our subscribers stopped his paper for six months, last year, because we advertised so much. In the meantime, his farm was advertised for non-payment of taxes, and sold. On discovering the difficulty, it cost him one or two days' travel with horse and buggy, and ten per cent. of the taxes, to say nothing of the vexation, to redeem it. How much did he gain by stopping his paper? He came back and subscribed again.—*Ogdensburg Sentinel.*

WHAT LONDON IS.—London, which extends its intellectual, if not its topographical identity from Bethnal-green to Turnham-green, (ten miles), from Kentish-town to Brixton, (7 miles), whose houses are said to number upwards of 200,000, and to occupy twenty square miles of ground, has a population of not less than 2,000,000 of souls. Its leviathan body is composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, squares, places, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards of 4,369,000 lbs. of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 1,400,000 barrels of beer annually, exclusive of other liquids. Its rental is £7,000,000 a-year, and it pays for the luxuries it imports at least £12,000,000 a-year, duty alone. It has 537 churches, 207 Dissenting places of worship, upwards of 5,000 public-houses, and sixteen theatres.

CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Captain General of Cuba has paid Don Manuel Christobl De Searjas the sum of $1,284 for apprehending in the Mariel district 174 newly landed negroes—being at the rate of $10 each for males, $6 for females, and $3 for children. This payment will doubtless have a beneficial effect in assisting the suppression of the slave trade.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A letter from one of the Ministers of the King of these islands, addressed to a naval officer, dated September 9th, states that Mr. Judd, Minister of Finance, was dismissed from office, partly in consequence of his having been detected in speculations, which had brought down upon him the indignation of the people; but the more immediate cause of his dismissal was the conclusive evidence against him of a negotiation which he had carried on for the sale of the islands, King and all, to a speculator of New York, for five millions of dollars.

"MORE CHINESE.—Captain Folger, of the barque George E. Webster, from Hong Kong, reports that there were fifteen ships and barques bound for this port, in ballast and with passengers, at that port. They would bring about 10,000 Chinese. One ship, the B. Horsmugee, had over 2,000 on board. Old ships, sold here some time since for $4,000 and $5,000, were sold at that place for $50,000, and loading with passengers for California."—*San Francisco Eve. Journal.*

NEW EXPLOSIVE POWER.—A keg of yeast was brought in yesterday, from Albany, by the National Express Company, whose office is in Place d'Armes. The keg, which was very strongly made and iron-bound, was placed on end among other freight in the office. It had not been long in this position when it suddenly (to the no small astonishment of the clerks and messengers) exploded, scattering its contents in every direction, and driving the keg through the ceiling, breaking in its course a four-inch scantling. The laths and plaster were cut out by the keg as clearly as if by a cannon shot. Had the explosion taken place while the keg was being handled, the consequences might have been serious.—*Montreal Herald.*

To Correspondents.

We receive very many communications which we would like to answer, but can not for want of time.

The P. O. address of "REV. W. J. YOUNG," is Chatham, C. W.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Rev. Willis Nazrey, Toronto.
Rev. T. H. Thompson, Vienna, C. W.
Mr. Alfred Whipper.
" William Flamer.
" George Miller, Hamilton, C. W.
" Josiah Cochrane, " "
" Abraham McKinney.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Local Agents:

Rev. Hiram Wilson, St. Catherines.
Mr. J. W. Taylor, "
" Thomas Keith. Paris, C. W.
" Robert Brown, Hamilton.
" A. B. Jones, London.
" Wm. Hamilton, "
" Haywood Day, Chatham.
Rev. H. J. Young, "
" Cornelius Charity, "
" Thos. Jones, Windsor.
" Coleman Freeman, Windsor, C. W.
" George De Baptist, Detroit, U. S.
" James Haley, "
" T. W. Stringer, Buxton.
" George Shreve, "
" George Carey, Dresden.
" A. R. Green, Cincinnati.
" Wm. Webb, Pittsburg.
" John M. Brown, West Chester, Pa.
Mrs. L. Patterson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mr. Thos. W. Brown, Harrisburg.
" Wm. Still, Philadelphia.
" J. N. Still. Brooklyn.
" J. J. Cary. Niagara Falls, C. W.
" Moses Burton Buffalo.
" Levi Foster, Amherstburgh, C. W.
" John Hatfield " "
" C. H. Coles, Brockville, C. W.

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Crown Lands.

For the purpose of supplying, as far as we can, at present, information respecting the location, terms of settlement, &c., of *Crown Lands*, in good localities, extracts have been made from the *Official Gazette*, in the present number of this paper. We would like to give direct intelligence of the lands in Kent and that section of the Province, and hope to be able to do so in a few days. In the absence of some interesting particulars, we hope to give in future, we can say from what we know to be reliable information, that Crown Lands have been sold, near Chatham, within the past week, to parties hereabouts. There are excellent lands within a few hours' travel of this city also, that can be had by paying from £3 15s. to £5 down, and the balance in 9 years, with interest. Besides the great quantity of land to be sold at Chatham in October next, for taxes, there are many thousands of acres in possession of Land Agents in this city, as elsewhere in the Province. Seven thousand acres located in the county of Simcoe, may now be had by *one* purchaser, if desirable, at £1 an acre, to be paid for in three instalments. Should there be any difficulty about getting Crown Lands from the agents, in any particular district,—as at Chatham, for instance, it would be well to bear in mind that emigrants are fast settling the lands in every part of the Upper Province, and that at Sarnia, Goderich, and other thriving towns, agents reside, to whom they can apply. Should the names of the parties wishing to purchase be sent to this office, together with the name of the district to be settled, with a statement of the sum they can command for present payment, &c., measures will at once be taken to secure to them a homestead. Colored emigrants make application for lands to agents west, and in many instances they receive for their answer, there are *no* lands to dispose of, when, at the same time, other foreigners can, and do, effect a purchase without difficulty. Such a state of things should be remedied. Many worthy families who could pay an instalment, are thus deprived of a home, at the caprice of some petty official who has no higher motive for such disregard of his duties, than the desire to settle the country with a "homogeneous" population; a fruitful source of vice and crime is thus created by indirectly reducing to the level of paupers, with, in their case, no hope of a speedy change in their pecuniary condition, the very men who, under ordinary circumstances, make useful subjects. We hope the attention of those in high authority will be called to this subject, and in the meantime, that discouragements met at Chatham, in their attempts to get Crown Lands, will not deter them from making immediate application at Toronto and other places, either individually or by an agent of their own. Why not select a person of known shrewdness and honesty as an agent or agents, to attend to settling emigrants? A small percentage from each purchaser would be amply sufficient to support a person who would devote his time to the business, now that so many desire land. Should this suggestion meet with favor, we will cheerfully refer our people to at least two men of well-known ability and integrity, whose services they might secure.

Church of England Mission to the Colored People of Canada.

Having seen an announcement in the city papers, that the Rev. M. M. Dillon, recently from England, and formerly a resident of Jamaica, W. I., was here by appointment of the Colonial Church and School Society of the Church of England, on a special mission to the "negroes," and having learned more directly that a meeting would be held by the Rev. gentleman at the Sayer Street Chapel, we attended, and also sought by another and less public interview, to ascertain the special objects to be accomplished. And here, before any further palaver, we might as well confess it, that notwithstanding the independent character of the *Freeman* on religious subjects, so far as our private opinion is concerned, we *went* to the meeting, *at least*, prepossessed in favor of a Church of England Mission that would include persons without regard to color, and one without the name of color as to our mind a desideratum for the Provinces. The Rev. gentleman stated his plan and intentions, with great force, precision and clearness, though we trust to be pardoned, if we give the impression on others as well as on ourselves, as to other features in the manner of the same. A greater display of haughtiness, a more thorough contempt for the opinions of the parties to be *attended* to, who, after all, had the work *to do*, we do not ever remember to have seen depicted by countenance or gesture; certainly not under like circumstances. We were sorry for that, for whether habitual or intentional, it does not tend to render too tractable those to be "trained," in any case, and especially in this. The particular object, so far as we then and there ascertained, was, by aid of a Normal School, to *train* preachers and teachers among the colored people, who might in the Providence of God desire to carry Christianity to AFRICA, at the same time, that a religious, though not sectarian, education is to be given to them, and such whites as might be induced to go.

The audience were told of the great people connected with the work—of the colored women, and the "merchant teacher" who had offered up their future lives on this African altar (?)—that, after all, the colored men here *must* do the work—an anecdote about the power of prayer on some slaveholders was also told, which, though we do not design to be incredulous or irreverent, did appear to us, from the current opinion of a slaveholder's conscience, to be a pocket impression only. After a few questions and *some* speeches from the audience, a show of *hands*—heads not being necessary, as before implied, was made.

To further carry out the intention, the *Normal School* is to be opened at Toronto or some other point, as the nucleus of extensive operations.

In a private interview we were emboldened to make, from a general invitation given to those who desired to get at facts, we were told to our surprise, after reading the "Occasional paper" entitled, "*Mission to the Free Colored Population of Canada,*" and after a statement to the contrary at the meeting, that it was *not* a mission to the colored people in this instance—that there was no desire *particularly* to have people become teachers for Africa. That the colored people could not be expected to know what was best for them in their present state—that the prejudice in the schools *here* made a school of the sort necessary. That as their origin was African (?) they here and in Africa, and elsewhere, had African sympathies generally.

Her Majesty, the Earl of Shaftsbury, and the Duchess of Sutherland, are said to be interested; which they no doubt are, in the Colonial Society generally; but we look in vain for their countenance, particularly to the "Colored Mission" in the *paper circulated among the Colored people.* And here allow us to state that the Report of the Church and School Society, a book put into our hands by Mr. Dillon, and which he informs us, it seems, has no connexion with the "Colored" Mission, does not contain information on the point likely to advance the Canada scheme. We think our people should not be ready to show hands even, upon any matter vitally affecting them, without first understanding it. And in this particular instance, we would say to our people West, as well as here, move cautiously in the matter, as you may do something now, you will see cause to regret in after years. The little book circulated here, was denied by the Rev. gentleman to us—so it seems there are either books for *two* classes, or there is not an *understanding* between master and man. Should the plan meet the views of our people, and, really, as we understand it, we hope it will not, keep your children and selves away from the "Colored" African School, and the plan must fall.

We shall examine this subject more fully next week, and give such copious extracts from the *big* book, and other matter, as will, we think, convince our readers that not only will this mission not be wanted by Canadians, but that Mr. Dillon's former field of labors is in much greater need of his efforts.

The time for receiving petitions for private or local bills at the ensuing session of parliament, will expire on the *twentieth of September* for the House of Assembly, and on the *tenth of October* for the Legislative Council.

From the A. M. E. Recorder.

Our General Agent.

What has become of Rev. William H. Jones, our Travelling General Agent? We have seen and heard nothing from him since July 4th. He was at that time in the city of Buffalo, from which point he sent us a communication, in which he said to us, "You shall hear from me weekly, hereafter."

This language to us was most cheering. We hastened to lay his correspondence before the people, particularly our regular subscribers. We felt it to be due to them; and also we deemed it to be doing, at the same time, an act of justice to our brother the Agent. But we are now somewhat mortified at being under the neeessity of saying, that although more than a whole month has passed away since that time, we have heard nothing from our good brother Jones.

In addition to all this, we have further to say, that we have not received a penny by way of subscription, or otherwise, from our agent, toward the support of the paper or any other department of the Book Concern, since the Philadelphia Annual Conference in May last.

We may further add, upon the authority of the committee, that they did not receive, at that time, all the moneys which were in his hands, due to the Concern, according to his own showing. This, however, we pass by, with a bare statement of the fact, without attaching blame to brother Jones, more than the committee, until we have heard his own version of that matter. We are certainly unwilling to find fault with the Agent; and if we could, we would avoid so doing. But otherwise, what are we to do? How can we avoid the matter, and at the same time be ourselves justified in the eyes of the community?

If the people are paying to him the amount of their subscriptions in advance, they are looking for us to send them the paper. But we cannot send them the paper, until the agent sends to us their names, and the amount of their subscriptions that they have paid to him, to enable us to issue our publication. More than this, unless we receive the necessary aid, we must discontinue our issues. The agent knows this to be true. And he knows more than this—he knows that it is to his agency that we look for our means of support for the paper, in the direction of gathering funds toward defraying the necessary expense of publication. He knows the agency to be the principal channel through which we expect our aid to come. And with all this information, he knows that we have not received a single dollar from him towards the re-publication of the paper, though we have published three numbers, at a considerable expense, as he must know.

In the name of the Committee, we most respectfully request that the General Agent will have the goodness to let us hear from him; and that he will forward to us, forthwith, whatever moneys may be in his hands for us, as we stand in need of them. Send us your means, brother, and the paper shall go on, if they are sufficient to support it—otherwise, without means, ready means, to pay as we go, we shall have to suspend the paper, as we will make no attempt again to involve the concern in additional indebtedness in this particular direction.

The Committee mean and intend no unkindness towards the Agent; neither do they wish, by anything that they have said in this article, to destroy public confidence in him. They only wish to let him and the subscribers know the peculiar situation of the Editor and

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

REMARKS.

It will be seen by the above extract from the *A. M. E. Recorder*, that Rev. W. A. Jones, their chief agent, has not reported up to that time since May last. The patrons of that paper are not the only ones who have just cause of complaint against Mr. Jones.

It would be quite as satisfactory to us to receive sums due this establishment from him, and which should have been paid long ago.

Mr. Jones entered into an understanding with us to act as agent for this paper; but did not, it seems, feel bound by the moral obligations resting upon him, to make returns, as he proposed to do—in fact, *would* not settle with us at all. Such conduct on the part of agents is calculated to destroy any enterprise, whether intended or not. We suppose him to be superintending some building operations, at present, in the west, as he signified his intention to do so. In addition to other matters, there is a debt of several pounds due this office from him, besides the amount of his shares, that would be very opportune just now.

The extracts below, from the correspondence of an English exchange, is well worthy the attention of many of our friends in the States, who are desirous of bettering their condition, but are detained from coming to Canada from the "mistaken notions" which they have acquired in regard to the state of affairs here:—

"I would that our friends in England, some of whom make their continental tours almost annually, would make a tour through Canada, especially Western Canada, once in their life time. They are little aware of the excellent country that lies within a fortnight's journey of their own goodly land. I have travelled as extensively, as attention to my other duties would allow, since I came to Canada, and all I see only goes to excite my gratitude to the Giver of all good for having put such an excellent country under the British authority.

"Hundreds in Canada who are now blessed with abundance of this world's goods can well remember when they had but little to call their own. Persons who are of sober industrious habits, cannot fail, with the blessing of God, to attain to a respectable and honourable position in society. Many are the times I have wished that a few hundreds of the hard-working, ill-paid, and poorly fed sons of toil, whom I have seen in my fatherland, were scattered through this province; for here, thank God, we have enough and to spare, and we will give all who come a hearty welcome.

I am certain that there are many mistaken notions in England respecting Canada. You suppose that in summer we are almost burned with heat, while in winter we are almost frozen to death; but I assure you that neither the heat of summer nor the intense cold of winter, is so bad to endure as you would at first imagine. By dressing, according to the climate, both seasons are much more pleasant than I anticipated. The changes in the weather are frequently most extreme, and remarkably sudden; but persons are not, generally speaking, much affected thereby, if they are regular in their manner of living, and abstain from those things which are injurious to health. The heat of summer has great effect upon weakly children, but there are not so many cases of death among children as there used to be.

The country, at present, is in a state of great prosperity, and great demands are made for persons of all classes, but more particularly mechanics of all descriptions and agricultural labourers. The rate of wages is indeed enormous; the man with his pick and shovel can earn his 5s. 7½d. per day, and will not strike a blow under that sum; bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters, and joiners, are all receiving 10s., and some of them even more per day: other trades receive remuneration in an equal proportionate manner.

I must, however, admit that, in the cities, the rate at which almost every article sells is a drawback upon those whose incomes are below the above, such, for instance, as clerks in stores, &c., and some ministers of the Gospel; the majority, however, of all classes receive an increase of salary when the prices of household requisites rose. As a matter of course, people live cheapest in the country, where the comforts of life are equally abundant, but the religious privileges are fewer, as in all countries this must be the case, than in cities.

Provincial Exhibition.

A correspondent of a city cotemporary in reference to the approaching Exhibition, at London, commencing on the 28th instant, says:—

"The grounds selected are extensive and admirably adapted for the purpose. They are situated a little to the North of the business part of the town, and comprise twenty-eight acres of land with such a gentle declivity as will prevent water from collecting thereon. A stream runs through the northern portion of the enclosure, and a dam of very large dimensions has been constructed, well suited for boating purposes. The banks of this lake, as it may be called, are planted with trees, thus securing a cool retreat for those who are tired with the business part of the Show. The Grounds are enclosed with a fence, ten feet in height, which is to be ornamented with flags and evergreens. The principal entrance will be through a lofty arch on Sarnia Street, in front of which, in the grounds, will be a fountain jetting up its cooling water, refreshing the dusty traveller by its very appearance.

"The Floral Hall will stand at the South side of the field, and the Committee are resolved to make it one every way befitting the interesting occasion. Other buildings are contemplated for the reception of Furniture and other goods, while along the East side of the enclosure a row of sheds is ready for cattle, &c. Large saloons too will be built for the accommodation of visitors, where the Committee will secure order and regularity, a large number of special Constables having been appointed for this purpose. Bands of music will be located in different places through the grounds, and the best musicians in the United States and in Canada are expected to be present. The town Council have granted $1,000 to the Fire Brigade, so that they may make a creditable appearance and entertain their guests from other places hospitably. A grand torch-light procession is to come off on the first evening of the Exhibition, and in this it is expected that the Firemen from Hamilton and other places will join. The Inn-keepers are making great preparations to accommodate, but in case there should be a deficit of room in London, the Committee have arranged with the Great Western Railroad to carry passengers, for a small charge to Ingorsoll, Woodstock, and the neighbouring towns, to stop over night. Concerts are to come off on the second and third evenings, and these are to be under the management of a skilful musician, who is instructed to spare no expense in making them of the first quality. It is said that certain gentlemen have contributed no less than $1,000 to get up a Mammoth Ball, to take place the last night of the Exhibition, in a spacious Room on York Street, granted for the occasion by E. Leonard, Esq., and which will doubtless be one of the grandest events on this interesting occasion. Another large subscription is in the hands of the Committee, to be expended in procuring Daguerreotype views of the prize cattle, and of different articles in the exhibition to be sent to the London *Illustrated News.*

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

A Meeting among the Colored People—Rev. M. M. Dillon's Special Mission—Colored Normal School—The grand object to train Teachers for Africa.

TORONTO, Sept. 13, 1854.

DEAR MADAM,—Being on a visit to your city, I last evening attended the meeting called by the Rev. Mr. Dillon, and held, as announced in the Sayer Street Chapel. I went, as I suppose was the case with the large number out, anticipating something new, and in that was not disappointed. After giving his ideas of Religion, Mr Dillon informed us that he was sent out from England, by the Colonial Church and School Society on a special Mission to the Colored People; that he intended establishing a Normal School where Teachers would be trained, so that a constant supply could be on hand, at all times, for any station necessary but more especially for the purpose of carrying light to the benighted millions in Africa; that although a Mission to the Colored People, Whites would not be excluded from the Normal School, nor from others that might be established. He stated also, that the plan had originated with himself, and that he intended carrying it out regardless of the *opinions* of the *few*. (They being the Colored People I suppose.) But that the work of our elevation belonged to ourselves, for that the white man could not do it.

Now although having been told very distinctly, that our opinions, though averse to the movement would not be regarded, —*we* at the same time having the work to do,—I shall venture to give my opinion for the benefit of my brethren. In the first place, I would like to know why a

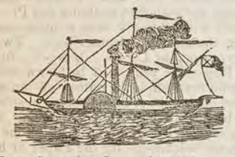
special Mission is necessary, why not come as *Missionary* to *Canadians*? For in those localities where Missionaries are most needed, the whites stand as much in need of religious instruction as the colored, and where churches and ministers are numerous, the colored people are as well cared for as their white brethren. But, as before stated, Mr. Dillon told us that there would be no complexional features; and yet it was a Colored Mission, how these two points can be reconciled, remains to be explained.

Secondly, the Normal School. Is there not a Normal School already established here, at which colored students will be admitted with pleasure, if qualified to pass the slight examination necessary? The fact is known to all; and also that there are always vacancies.

The common schools also are open to all, in the large towns, and wherever the large towns takes the precedence in matters of the kind, the smaller ones generally follow suit. So far from being needed, the establishment of a Normal School, of the kind proposed, would be a positive injury; for the term colored, prefixed to either church or school, tends to produce prejudice against color, the very state of affairs that missionary labors should obviate. Finally, the idea of educating teachers, and raising up a ministry, whose attention will be constantly directed to Africa as the field most needing laborers, is in my opinion as preposterous, as is the coming of Mr. Dillon from the West Indies, where, according to the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Society, with which he is connected, a copy of which has been handed me by a friend—the number of Missionary laborers should be greatly increased, instead of diminished,—on a Mission to the Free Colored Population in Canada, who receive religious instruction in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects.

JAMES WENTWORTH, Jr.

By Telegraph.



Arrival of the "Niagara."

The Queen Christina Expelled—Her Property Confiscated—Boomersund Abandoned.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13th

The *Niagara* arrived last night. Flour 3s. lower on the week; Wheat 1s. a 1s. 3d. lower; Corn lower. Consols 95½; money easier.

Bomarsund dismantled and abandoned.

Queen Christina has been expelled and her property confiscated.

The *Niagara's* dates are Liverpool 2nd. Harvest remarkably fine, and tendency of all kinds of breadstuffs strongly downwards.

Bomarsund has been abandoned by the allies, who have also destroyed the fortification as well as those of Hago.

No other political news of importance.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

A telegraph dated New York yesterday, states that Her Majesty the Queen has ratified the Fishery Treaty, and orders have been sent to Canada for the immediate admission of our fishermen to the unrestricted freedom of fisheries.

NEW YORK, September 12.

The Empire City, bringing late news from China arrived to day. The Rev. olutionists were in possession of two large towns near Whampoa, and were hourly expected to attack Canton. A portion of the U. S. surveying squadron were moored off the factories, designed to protect American interests.

The Mandarins had stopped the export of rice. Several Chinese merchants had moved out of the city. Large bodies of Imperialist troops were stationed outside the walls.

From Panama, dates are to the 2nd. The Railroad was progresssing slowly owing to heavy rains.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The steamer *Franklin* has been seized by order of the Government for a violation of the neutrality laws, in fitting out an expedition against Venezuela. The *Catherine Augusta*, which sailed recently, will also be seized.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.

Accounts reach us daily of the effects of the late dreadful storm both on sea and land. The barque *Maria* and the brig *Savanilla*, both of Boston, have been spoken, both dismantled and in distress. The deaths by fever in that city reached 17; no abatement at Savannah, and the city presents a desolate appearance—even the drug stores are closing, all others having closed. Doctors are all lying ill, and physician have been called in from the country.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived here this morning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

The *Union* publishes a proclamation from the President, announcing the Queen's acceptance of the reciprocity treaty.

The Slave Trade.

The Maryland Colonization *Herald* says:—"The slave trade *direct*, from Africa to the United States, has been for some time suspended, but *indirect*, or through Cuba and Texas, it has at times been tolerably active—at least, we have the avowal of one of the principal actors in the operation for it. Pedro Blanco, next to De Susa, the largest slave trader on the West Coast of Africa for the past forty years, assured us in 1838 that the *United States was his best market*, through the west end of Cuba and Texas. Upon our expressing doubt as to his statements, he offered to produce his correspondence with citizens of Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, and other States direct. We declined knowing any more of the matter. It was enough to have recently seen the harbor of Sierra Leone filled with condemned American bottoms, built in Baltimore, the names and persons of the contractors but too well known to us."

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Quebec, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854.

His Excellency the Governor General, at 3 o'clock P.M., this day, proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken his seat upon the throne, commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly. The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Honorable L. V. Sicotte, speedily appeared at the bar. The Honorable L. V. Sicotte, informed his Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members the customary Parliamentary privilegs. After which his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following:

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me much satisfaction to meet you. The increase in the members of the Legislative Assembly which has taken place under the Statute which came into operation for the first time on the occasion of the recent general election, will, I trust, give additional weight to the deliberations of the Legislature, and afford more ample security than has hitherto existed for the due representation in parliament of all interests in the Province.

Subjects of great magnitude and importance will necessarily come under your consideration during the Session, which is now commencing.

The Imperial Parliament, advancing with accelerated speed in the course of liberal Colonial Policy which it has followed of late years, has recently passed two Acts which impose on this Legislature responsibilities of a very grave character.

One of the Acts empowers the Canadian Parliament to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council. The substitution of the principle of popular election for that of nomination by the Crown in the appointment of members of that body is obviously a task of considerable difficulty, in the execution of which little aid can be derived from experience, as Parliamentary Government and Ministerial responsibility in the British sense of the term are for the most part unknown to the constitutions of countries, where the Legislative bodies consist of two Elective Chambers. In order, however, to give to this important branch of the Legislature the weight and influence which it is most desirable that it should possess, some changes in its constitution seems to be imperatively required; and the difficulty to which I have referred, will I trust be surmounted by your wisdom, and by the patriotism of the members of that honorable body.

The other act of the Imperial Parliament removes the restrictions which have for some time past prevented the Provincial Legislature from dealing with Clergy Reserves. From an early period in the history of Upper Canada, this provision, which was originally intended for the support of the Protestant faith has been a source of discord and agitation in that section of the province. It is most desirable, in the interest of religion and social harmony, that a final and conclusive adjustment of this long pending controversy should take place without delay. The subject was distinctly brought before the people of the Province at the late election, and their opinions upon it expressed in no equivocal manner. I trust therefore that you will be able without difficulty to agree upon a measure for accomplishing this object which will give general satisfaction.

The condition of properties held under the Seigniorial Tenure will also, it may be presumed, engage your attention at an early period, with a view to the determination of certain questions affecting them which cannot be kept in suspense without detriment to the interests both of Seigniors and censitair. —You will no doubt see the importance of approaching this subject with caution, and with a due regard to the legal and equitable claims of all parties interested. Security of property is an indispensable condition to economical progress, and persons who invest their funds in property in Canada, must look to the justice and moderation of the Legislature for that protection, which in a neighboring Country is afforded by judical tribunals.

You may probably take into consideration the expediency of assimilating the Municipal Institutions of Lower Canada, in so far as circumstances will permit, to the system which since its introduc ion has contributed so materially to the prosperity of Upper Canada; and also of extending to the former section of the Province the advantages of the Municipal Loan Fund Act. On these and other subjects of importance measures will be submitted for your deliberation.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I will direct the Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you: and I rely on your readiness to make the necessary provision for the exigencies of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

You may probably be of opinion that the prosperous condition of the revenue affords an opportunity of which Parliament may properly avail itself to revise the existing Tariff, with a view to the removal of such duties as affect Raw Materials employed in ship building and other branches of manufacture within the Province, and to the reduction of others, to which articles entering largely into the consumption of the people are now subject.

I will lay before you the copy of a Treaty which has been concluded between her Majesty and the Government of the United States, for the adjustment of various questions affecting the mutual interests of her Majesty's subjects in British North America on the one hand, and of the citizens of the United States on the other, and I recommend to your consideration the propriety of amending the Act passed in 1849 for the free admission into Canada of certain articles of the growth or production of the United States, so as to bring it into harmony with the provisions of this Treaty.

The Government and the Congress of the United States have evinced a liberal and friendly disposition in dealing with this subject, and I trust that they will be met by a corresponding spirit by the Provincial Legislatures.

The removal of duties on the importation of the natural products of Canada, into the markets of the United States, will, it may be hoped, have a tendency to perpetuate and extend the prosperity which has prevailed of late to so remarkable a degree in this Province.

The New Ministry.

The Ministry having been beaten, Mr. Hincks in a speech notified the House that he, in conjunction with his colleagues, had tendered their resignation, which had been accepted.

On Monday, the 11th, a new ministry was formed, the members from Lower Canada remaining the same as before. The Upper Canadian Members have been replaced, as follows:—

UPPER CANADIANS.

Sir Allan Mc Nab, -	President of the Council
Wm Cayley, - - -	Inspector General
John A. McDonald, -	Attorney General West
Henry Smith, - - -	Solicitor General
Robert Spence, - -	Postmaster General
John Ross, - - - -	Speaker Leg. Council

LOWER CANADIANS.

A. N. Morin, - - -	Commis. Crown Lands
E. P. Tache, - - -	Receiver General
Jean Chabot, - - -	Commis. Public Works
L. T. Drummond, -	Attorney General
P. J. O. Chauveau, -	Provincial Secretary
Dunbar Ross, - -	Secretary.

Provincial.

Confederation of the Provinces.

The following is from the *Journal de Quebec*:—

"It is reported that there is to be a confederation of the Provinces almost immediately, and they say that the session will last but a few days—that all the important measures of legislation will be set aside to give place to this new and all-important question, that Sir Edmund Head carries in the folds of his robe, in the shape of an imperial despatch, this question of peace or war.

"It is possible that there may be the question of confederation in some colonial document emanating from the Executives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Parliament may indeed be called on to express its opinion upon this important transformation, but this cannot be to the exclusion of the legislation loudly demanded by our people.

"When they begin to occupy themselves seriously about this confederation, we shall discuss the question."

It is a very remarkable fact, that the exports of Canadian lumber and breadstuffs to the United States exceed those to Great Britian. Hitherto Upper Canada has been the granary of the Province, and the Districts bordering on the Ottawa, the sources of the vast lumbering trade of the country. The boundless forests of Lower Canada, have, however, never been worked, for want of means of transit from the tributaries of the river Saint Lawrence to the Atlantic. This great desideratum will now be supplied by the Grand Trunk Railway, which opens out the finest forests of mast trees so much wanted, with an abundant supply of water power to drive the saw mills during the open season. The section of the Grand Trunk Railway from Richmond to Quebec and St. Thomas runs through the Eastern Townships for 140 miles, called the Midland Counties, the finest agricultural and grazing parts of Canada, capable of rearing any quantity of cattle, and destined at no long period to supply the navies of Great Britain with salt provisions, and the soap boilers and candle manufacturers with tallow.

The rapid development of the resources of Canada, has already unquestionably been materially felt in Liverpool. The Dock Committee has never yet been able to furnish sufficient accommodation for the timber trade, and the demand for this accommodation has greatly enhanced the fortunes of Lords Derby and Sefton, as well as the Marquis of Salisbury, and every possessor of property in and around Liverpool, Birkenhead, and the shores of the Mersey. A galvanic impetus will be equally felt ere long by the proprietors of Cheshire Salt Works, and the Yorkshire and Lancashire Manufacturers, furnishing a practical answer to Mr. Cobden and others who have so tauntingly asked "Of what use are our Colonies? Why spend any more money on them?" Henceforth, perhaps, British America may be excepted, and receive more consideration than it has been the fashion to bestow on this portion of the British empire.

Capitalists know that in Canada and the lower Provinces, British law prevails under Constitutional Government, and what the Legislature has once sanc ioned, as regards Provincial Bonds, will never be repudiated by the Ministry of the day, whatever changes may arise, from time to time, under the varying phases of local politics.—*Liverpool Courier.*

CANADA AS A FIELD FOR THE EMIGRANT.—"An emigrant," whose letter is published in the *North Devon Journal*, gives an account of his preference for the Canadas, although he gets good bedding, good boarding, and civility cheap, in the States. Travel has made him acquainted with Dutch, Swiss, and Germans. He says he earns a dollar per day from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Labourers can get 30*l.*, with board, &c. "Workers alone must come out, then, and they can get something worth working for, and not merely be toiling from Monday morning to Saturday night to keep his house over his head, and not always able to do that. Labor of every kind is in great request in Canada. I believe it to be just as good there as in the tates—I can speak with certainty of Canada. Masons can get two dollars per day, and when I was there they could not be had for money. Painters of the lowest order can get 7s. 6d, and grainers and letterers 10s. Labourers through the harvest can command 5s per day. In short, working men of any trade and grade may find employment here. Bear the fact in mind, ye struggling, suffering ones, twice as much to be earned here in less hours, and food very much cheaper."

Amount of trafic on the Great Western Railway for the week ending Sept. 8th—£4,931 1½d

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life in Hamilton.

We (Hamilton *Gazette*, Sept. 14th,) regret to have to record the destruction by fire of the large Foundry in this city, owned by Messrs. Question and Fisher, together with the greater calamity of the death of one of our gallant band of firemen. The fire broke out on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock, in the Machine shop, and spread rapidly,—this is the more singular, as the watchman had left only about 20 minutes before that time. The Brigade was early on the spot, and succeeded in confining the flames to the main building. About four o'clock the fire showed some symptoms of spreading and an Engine Company, No. 3, was taken to the rear, and No. 4 left in the front, with orders not to go into the alley way, as the wall was in a very dangerous state. Some of the members notwi hstanding the orders, returned within the alley, and the wall falling cought 4 persons before they could escape. Three were immediately got out, one of whom was badly hurt.—The other one, William Henry Woods, was caught about the centre of the alley and must have been instantly killed,—the men were, however compelled to leave him until the next wall fell, which came down in a short time after. It was about two hours before he was got out when the body presented a most frightful appearance. The deceased was a First Lieutenant of No. 4 Engine Company, and was endeared to all who knew him, by dis kind and gentle behaviour.

An inquest was held on the remains, when the following verdict was returned: "That William Henry Woods came to his death in consequence of the falling of the wall upon him, while engaged as a fireman, said building being on fire, and owned by Messrs. McQuest on & Fisher.—The cause of the fire, the Jurors have been unable to ascertain."

In addition to the above, the Hamilton Evening *Journal* gives the following particulars:—

The loss is estimated at between £3,000 and £4,000, upon which, we understand, there is an insurance of about £2,000. An inquest was held in the forenoon on the body of the unfortunate young man. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited that could throw any light on the origin of the fire. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the abore facts. Since the above was written, one of the three wounded (Lawrence Powers) has breathed his last. He was a member of Fire Company No. 4. Woods was First Lieut. of the same company.

MAN OVERBOARD.—Joseph Wiggins, captain of the schooner *Hebe*, reports that he left Toronto at 11 o'clock p. m., on the 6th instant, en route for Darlington, and that he had a new hand on board by the name of William Kerns, for the purpose of assisting to load and unload cordwood, and that sometime during the night, said Kerns became missing. It is not known by any one on board how the accident occurred, but it was conjectured that, having occasion to go on deck, and being unacquainted with the vessel, he unfortunately missed his way, and fell overboard, and was drowned.—*Bowmanville Star.*

Great Western Railway.

The Directors of this Company have now placed, day and night, watchmen at every concession along the line, to keep off cattle. This must involve a very considerable expense, as nearly 800 persons must be employed in herding, if the same compliment is engaged to the west that is here, and eastward to the Falls, yet, notwithstanding all this, the slaughter of pigs is as great as ever; scarcely an engine comes in but the cow-catcher appears as if it had been cleaning up the offal of a slaughter-house, and one day last week, being at the depot, when a train arrived, we heard the engine-driver boast that "this had been a good trip; he had killed three cows near London, on the downward trip, and a sow and ten pigs on returning from the Falls." The great reason why these animals trespass on the road, is in search of water, and if the company could turn the springs that run along their line, to the upper side and outside, the cattle, then, having plenty of water, might soon forget the lake and their old haunts, and would not attack the fences as they now do; as it is, however, there is every day a very serious loss of valuable stock and property, not to say anything of the danger to the trains. The only remedy that appears possible at present, is to kill the whole of the old stock off. One man to every mile of the road will do very little to keep the track clear—pigs will creep in almost everywhere —*Spectator.*

Sale of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands in the Township of MINTO, in the County of WELLINGTON, U. C., will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to ANDREW GEDDES, Esq., at Elora, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms:

The price to be Seven Shillings and Six-pence per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous: the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con.1 (127); 78 (80); 8 (146); 9 to 42 inc. about 100 acres each.

2nd Con 1 (113); 2 (59); 9 (85); 10 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

3rd Con. 1 (113); 2 (99); 10 (24); 11 (66); 12 (106); 13 (146); 14 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

4th Con. 1 (113); 2 (100); 3 (170); 4 (129); 5 (88); 6 (55); 14 (86); 15 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

5th Con. 1 (113); 2 to 6 inc. (100 each); 7 (98); 15 (24); 16 (66); 17 (106); 18 [146] 19 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

6th Con. 1 (113); 2 to 7 inc. (100 each); 8 (168); 9 (130); 10 (82); 11 (62); 19 (85); 20 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

7th Con 1 (113); 2 to 9 inc. (100 each), 10 (90); 11 [100]; 12 [99]; 20 [25]; 21 [67]; 22 [107]; 23 [147]; 24 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

8th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each], 10 [91]; 11 and 12 [100 each]; 13 [171]; 14 [130]; 15 [94]; 16 [54]; 24 [86]; 25 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

9th Con 4 to 9 inc. [100 each], 10 [93]; 11 to 14 inc. [100 each], 15 [105]; 16 [100]; 17 [98]; 25 [25]; 26 [66]; 27 [108]; 28 [148]; 29 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

10th Con 4 to 17 inc. [about 100 each, 18 [167,] 19 [126]; 20 [84]; 21 [48]; 29 [87]; 30 to 42 inc. about 100 each.

11th Con 4 to 22 inc [about 100 each], 30 [28,] 31 [70]; 32 [110]; 33 [151]: 34 to 42 inc about 100 each.

12th Con 4 to 22 inc [about 100 each]; 23 [163]; 24 [123]; 25 [82]; 26 [48]; 34 [89]; 35 to 42 inc about 100 each.

13th Con 4 [100]; 5 and 6 [each 80] 7 and 8 [each 85]; 9 to 27 inc (about 100 each); 35 [31]; 36 [72]; 37 [112]; 38 [152]; 39 to 42 inc about 100 each.

14th Con 4 to 7 inc [100 each]; 8 [66]; 9 [61]; 10 [85]; 11 to 27 inc [100 each]; 28 [162]; 29 [121]; 30 [78]; 31 [40]; 39 [90]; 40 to 42 inc 100 each.

15th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 40 [33,] 41 [74]; 42 [115].

16th Con 12 to 32 inc [about 100 each]; 33 [158]; 34 [118]; 35 [79]; 36 [40].

17th Con 12 to 37 inc about 100 each.

18th Con 12 to 37 inc [about 100 each], 38 [165]; 39 [125]; 40 [84]; 41 [53].

Con A 1 to 16 inc [about 125 each]; 17 [186].

Con C 55 [12]; 56 [58]; 57 to 115 inc [about 100 each,] 116 [75].

Con D 58 [39]; 59 [75]; 60 to 110 inc [about 100 each] 111 [55]; 112 [98]; 113 [100]; 114 [82].

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th August 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands [set apart for School purposes under the Statute 12 Vict ch 200], in the Township of ELMA, in the county of PERTH, U.C. will be open for sale to actual settlers, upon application to JOHN SHARMAN, Esquire at Stratford, on and after the TENTH of NEXT MONTH, on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of two acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least sixteen feet by eighteen, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of Occupation, not assignable without permission; the Sale and License of Occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

1st Con	1 to 71 inc	100 acres each,	72 [51].
2d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
3d	do 1 to 5 inc	8 to 36 inc	about 100 each.
4th	do 1 to 36 inc	about 100 acres each.	
5th	do 1 to 36 inc.	do	
6th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 114.
7th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 123.
8th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 119.
9th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.
10th	do 1 to 35 inc.	do	36, 129.

ALSO,

The undermentioned CROWN LANDS in the same Township, subject to the same conditions of actual settlement and term of payment, at 7s 6d per acre:

11th Con	1 to 35 inc	about 100 acres each,	36, 137
12th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 140
13th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
14th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 146
15th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 151
16th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 150
17th	do 1 to 35 inc	do	36, 157
18th	do 1 to 35 inc	from 67 to 80 acres	36, 123

The Quebec *Gazette* of the 9th says:—"We understand that Lord Elgin is now in possession of his Commission as Governor of India."

TABLE

For Calculating the Difference between Sterling Money and Currency.

PENCE. Currency.			Sterling.		PENCE. Currency.			Sterling.	
£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	
0	0	1½	equal to 0	1	1	4	4	equal to	1
0	0	2½	" 0	2	2	8	8	"	2
0	0	3¾	" 0	3	3	13	0	"	3
0	0	5	" 0	4	4	17	4	"	4
0	0	6¼	" 0	5	6	1	8	"	5
0	0	7½	" 0	6	7	6	0	"	6
0	0	9	" 0	7	8	10	4	"	7
0	0	10	" 0	8	9	14	8	"	8
0	0	11¼	" 0	9	10	19	0	"	9
0	1	0½	" 0	10	12	3	4	"	10
0	1	1¾	" 0	11	13	7	8	"	11
0	1	3	" 1	0	14	12	0	"	12
					15	16	4	"	13
0	1	2½	" 1	0	17	0	8	"	14
0	2	5½	" 2	0	18	5	0	"	15
0	3	8¼	" 3	0	19	9	4	"	16
0	4	10½	" 4	0	20	13	8	"	17
0	6	1	" 5	0	21	18	0	"	18
0	7	3¾	" 6	0	23	2	4	"	19
0	8	6¼	" 7	0	24	6	8	"	20
0	9	9	" 8	0	121	13	4	"	100
0	10	11¼	" 9	0	243	6	8	"	200
0	12	2	" 10	0	365	0	0	"	300
0	13	4¼	" 11	0	486	13	4	"	400
0	15	7½	" 12	0	608	6	8	"	500
0	15	10½	" 13	0	730	0	0	"	600
0	17	1	" 14	0	851	13	4	"	700
0	18	3	" 15	0	973	6	8	"	800
0	19	5¾	" 16	0	1095	0	0	"	900
1	0	8¼	" 17	0	1216	13	4	"	1000
1	1	11½	" 18	0	2433	6	8	"	2000
1	3	1¼	" 19	0	4866	13	4	"	4000
1	4	4	£1	0 0	8305	6	8	"	5000

WAGES IN CANADA.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bricklayers,	8	9	to	11	3
Masons,	8	9		10	0
Stone-cutters,	6	3		8	9
Joiners	6	3		8	9
Carpenters,	6	3		7	6
Tinsmiths,	6	3		6	10½
Painters,	6	3		7	6
Hatters,	6	3		8	9
Printers, (Compositors)	7	6		8	4
" Power-Pressmen,	7	6		8	9
Tailors, Male,	5	0		6	3
" Female,	1	3		2	6
Shoemakers,	5	0		6	3
Upholsterers	6	3		7	6
Coopers,	3	9		5	0
Farm Laborers, with board	2	6		3	9
Day Laborers	3	0		5	0
Boys and Girls, (12 to 14)	1	3		1	9
Dressmakers, with board	1	6		2	6
Railway Laborers,	5	0		6	3
Needlewomen, with board	1	3		2	6
Servant Maids, per month,	7	6		25	0
Servant Men,	50	0		70	0
Servant Boys,	20	0		35	0
Carters, per load,	1	3		1	10½

☞ 5s. currency is equal to $1 U. S. money.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1854.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine, per bbl. 40s 0d to 41s 3d. Farmers' per 196 lbs. 36s 3d to 37s.6 d. Wheat.—Fall, per bushel of 60 lbs. 7s 0d to 7s. 1d. Wheat.—Spring, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Oatmeal—per barrel of 196 lbs. 37s 6d to 40s 0d. Buckwheat Flour—per 196 lbs. 0s 0d to 50s. Indian Corn Meal—per 200 lbs. 24s to 26s 3d. Rye—per bush of 56 lbs. 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Barley.—per bushel of 48 lbs. 0s 0d to 3s 9d. Oats—per bushel of 34 lbs 3s 0d to 3s 3d. Peas (small) per bushel of 60 lbs 3s 4d to 3s 9d. Peas—(Marrowfats) 0s 0d to 0s.—Timothy Seed—per bushel of 48 lbs. 33s 0d to 35s 0d. Clover Seed—per bushel of 60 lbs 34s to 35s 0d Hay—per ton 100s to 120s. Straw—per ton 60s to 62s. Cordwood—per cord 22s 6d to 25s.—Beef, per 100lbs. 0s 0d. to 0s Pork—In the hog per 100 lbs. 0s to 0s 0d. Mutton; per lb by the quarter, 6d to 7d. Veal; per lb by the quarter, 4½ to 5d. Lard; per lb. 5d to 6d. Tub Butter, per lb. 0d to 0d. Fresh Butter; 0s to 1s 2d.—Eggs; per dozen, 11d to 1s. Turkeys; each, 5s to 5s 6¼d. Geese; each, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Ducks per couple, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Fowls; per pair 1s to 3s. Potatoes; per bushel, 4s. to 4s 6d Turnips; per bushel, 1s 3d to 1s 6d. to Onions per bushel, 6s 6d to 7s. 6d Sheep Skins; 4s to 5s 0d; Coal; per ton 32s 6d to 35s.

CHATHAM.
(Corrected from the Kent Advertiser.)
Highest Prices given in York Cy.

	s	d		s	d
Grain—wheat per bus. -	6	0	a	0	0
Oats per bus. - - -	3	3	a	0	0
Corn do - - -	5	0	a	0	0
Barley do - - -	5	0	a	0	0
Hay, per ton - - -	80	0	a	0	0
Provisions—Potatoes per bus.	3	3	a	0	0
Beef per 100 lb. - -	0	0	a	0	0
Pork do - - -	0	0	a	0	0
Butter per lb - - -	1	0	a	0	0
Eggs per doz - -	0	10	a	0	0

LONDON.
(Corrected from the Prototype.)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 5s 7d to 0s 0d. Spring do. 5s 0d 0s 0d. Barley 3s 9d to 0s 0d. Oats per bushel, 2s 0d to 0s 0d. Hay per ton, 60s 0d to 70s 0d. Potatoes per bushel, 3s 9d to 5s 0d. Beef per 100, 20s 0d to 25s 0d. Pork per 100, 25s to 27s 0d. Butter per lb. 1s 0d to 0s 0d. Eggs per doz., 0s 0d to 10d. Apples per bushel, 7s 6d to 0s 0d. Chickens per pair, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d. Turkeys each, 3s 9d to 0s 0d.

Died,

In this city, on the 10th instant, of Pulmonary Consumption, James McLoughlin, Printer, aged 24 years.

New Advertisements.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W.

September, 1854.

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

26 D. L.

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on or about the 10th or 11th of June,

A SMALL GRAY COW,

Three years old; short horns, with black tops.

—ALSO,—

A SMALL RED HEIFER,

About 10 months old; short horns; gray hairs on her forehead; red sides; white on the back and hind legs.

☞ Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to ROBT. LENNOX, No. 16, Victoria Street, or Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, Crown Inn, Francis Street, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person detaining them after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.

ROBT. LENNOX.

Toronto, 31st August, 1854. 4

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW WORK, by the Authoress of the "BACKWOODS OF CANADA," "THE CANADIAN CRUSOES," "FOREST GLEANINGS," &c., &c.

The Female Emigrant's Guide!

OR,

HINTS ON CANADIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

BY

Mrs. C. P. Traill,

Dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the EARL of ELGIN and KINKARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America.

IN TWO PARTS.

Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence Each,

Sent post-paid, to any part of British North America.

THOMAS MACLEAR, & Co.,
Toronto, C. W.

Printed at the "Old Countryman" Office, Toronto, C. W.

Nearly the whole of the first edition of 1000 copies has been subscribed for. Parties in the United Kingdom, British North America, and the States, desirous of advertising will be pleased to communicate immediately with the Editor of "The Old Countryman," Toronto, C. W., post-paid. Only a small space can be devoted to this purpose.

August 10th, 1854. 23

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMPORIUM,

FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE,

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S and BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

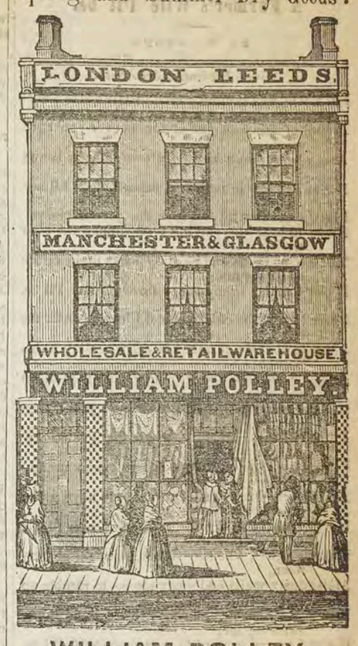
THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Spring and Summer Dry Goods!



WILLIAM POLLEY

66, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE, AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising the latest and most approved styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Barèges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Rich Cambric Prints,
Brocaded and Moir Antique Parasols,
Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls,
Sewed Habit Shirts and Coll

Poetry.

A Farmer's Wife I'll be.

BY N. STONE.

AIR— *The bonnie brier bush.*

I'm a wild and laughing girl, just turned of sweet sixteen,
As full of mischief and of fun as ever you have seen;
And when I am a woman grown, no city beaux for me;
If e'er I marry in my life a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love a country life,—I love the joyous breeze,
I love to hear the singing birds among the lofty trees;
The lowing herds and bleating flocks make music sweet for me,
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to feed the chickens and I love to milk the cows,
I love to hear the farmer's boy a whistling at his plough;
And fields of corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me;
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be

I love to see the orchards, where the golden apples grow;
I love to walk in meadows where bright streamlets flow;
And flowery banks and shady woods have many charms for me,
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

Let other girls, who love it best, enjoy the gloomy town,
Midst dusty walls and dusty streets to ramble up and down;
But flowery fields and shady woods, and sunny skies for me,
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Provincial Union.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, associate for the purpose of carrying out the following Pledge:—

BELIEVING in the necessity of measures to further promote Literature, General Intelligence, Active Benevolence, the Principles of Universal Freedom, and a British Union—not based on complexional considerations, and in the imperative duty now resting upon us to thwart the plans now maturing to array one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another, and increasing class on the grounds of the complexional characteristics and origin of the latter, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power in our associated capacity, as members of this Union, and in our private capacity, as citizens,—1st. To promote a healthy harmony and to diffuse a loyal spirit among those of Her Majesty's subjects with whom we may associate or come in contact. 2nd. To encourage and support a Press, or those Presses, *in Canada*, which will stand on the watch-tower to notify the citizens of this country against the unjust imputations, reflections and designs of many in the United States and this country, who would carve out a policy for emigrants, formerly bond, and free, different from white emigrants who may and do settle herein, by counselling the former to be a "*good peasantry*" for the latter, as their highest ambition; or to aggregate themselves into exclusive communities or to look upon the West Indies as the home for the mass, in preference to the free soil of Canada; thereby promulgating the dangerous doctrine that God's children of different complexions, cannot live together under the British Lion in British America, unless those of darker hue, become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to those of white complexion. 3rd. To do all in our power to remove the stain of Slavery from the face of the earth, and particularly, as subjects of Great Britain, to check its progress in America by all legitimate means; and 5th. To encourage the rising generation in literary, scientific, and mechanical efforts. 6th. As a nucleus of operations, to support the "*Provincial Freeman*," as our organ, so long as it may be found to advocate sound principles, and to use our ability to promote objects in connexion with it, to further honest endeavours in this direction.

ART. II.—For the better Success of the above measures, the Parent Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Committee as extensive as the number of signatures to the Pledge.

ART. III.—The annual fee of each male member shall be 2s. 6d. cur'y.

ART. IV.—The Female Members shall organize a Committee with a Moderator, Secretary and Treasurer; and the annual contribution for each member, shall be 1s. 3d.

ART. V.—The object of the Ladies' Committee shall be to prepare articles for an Annual Fair, to be held in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chatham, and other large cities and towns, at which auxiliaries may be formed; also, to devise other measures for promoting the specfic object; namely, the support of the people's organ, the *Provincial Freeman*.

ART. VI.—Auxiliary Societies may be formed in each town, city, or village, in which parties may be found to take as their basis the Constitution of this Society, provided that they, at their option, make such local arrangements as the peculiarities of the case require.

ART. VII.—The officers of the Society shall be elected annually, and at each annual meeting, one or more persons shall be empowered to assist in forming auxiliaries, and in whatever way the interests of the Society may demand.

ART. VIII.—The Ladies' Committee shall meet every Monday evening, for the purpose of making up articles, useful and elegant; and to and to them shall be entrusted the details of their plans.

ART. IX.—A monthly meeting of members, both male and female shall be assembled for the purpose of promoting the literary objects specfied, by recitations of original pieces, reading, debates, &c. Twice in the year, at the semi-annual and annual meetings, parties shall be solicited to address the Society.

ART. X.—This Constitution can be altered at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of a majority of members present and the addition of the votes from each auxiliary society, through delegates from the same, provided, that at whatever place the Annual Fair may be held, the Annual Meeting shall be held for the time being.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned, the Committee on Manual Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the Colored People, in offering a plan for, the organization of the School, beg leave to state:

1st. That the *location* of the school, which is to be within one hundred miles of the town of Erie, Pennsylvania, will be selected as soon as three thousand dollars are paid in; the school building and work shop will be commenced as soon as ten thousand dollars are paid in; and the school commenced as soon as fifteen thousand dollars are paid in; and that in no case will a contract be made beyond the sum of money actually paid in. The site of the school will be at least two hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which shall for ever be used as a farm for agricultural instruction.

2nd. In accordance with a vote of the Rochester Convention, the teachers are to be selected for, and pupils admitted into the school without reference to sex or complexion.

3rd. Special provision will be made to make this, from the beginning, an industrial school for females as well as males; a prominent principle of conduct will be to aid in providing for the female sex, methods and means of enjoying an independent and honorable livelihood.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, JOHN D. PECK, AMOS G. BEMAN, JOHN JONES, J. D. BONNER, J. MCCUNE SMITH, } *Committee on Manual Labour School.*

1. The title shall be "THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

2. The foundation fund shall be thirty thousand dollars.

3. Twenty thousand dollars shall be in stock of 2000 shares, at ten dollars per share.

4. Ten thousand dollars shall be in donations to be solicited from the friends of the cause.

5. The shares shall be payable, *ten* per cent. at the time of subscribing, and *ten* per cent, every first day of July, October, January and April thereafter, until the whole is paid.

6. The School shall be organized and conducted entirely by a board of fifteen trustees.

7. Six of these Trustees shall be the Committee on Manuel Labour School, appointed by the National Council of the People of Color; and nine of the trustees shall be elected by the Stockholders when three thousand dollars shall have been paid in by them, (the stockholders,) and annually thereafter. Each share of Stock shall count as one vote at all such elections. And stockholders may vote by proxy, on affidavit made and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds.

a. For every branch of Literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft also taught in the School.

b. Each pupil shall occupy one half his time when at School, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm.

c. The handicrafts shall be such that their products will be articles saleable for cash, or money's worth, at a market within easy access from the School.

8. In organizing the school, the following regulations shall be strictly enforced:

The agent appointed by the Committee, Frederick Douglass, Esq., shall be empowered to receive donations and take subscriptions for stock, giving a receipt for the latter, signed by himself and Rev. Amos G. Beman, the Secretary of the Committee. As soon as, and as often as the Agent aforesaid shall receive two hundred and fifty dollars, either in subscriptions or donations, he shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, who shall deposit the same forthwith in the Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois: the Treasurer aforesaid, as soon as he shall receive one thousand dollars, and for every thousand dollars thereafter, shall give bonds with two sureties to the President and Secretary of the National Council of Colored People, for double the amounts aforesaid. For his services, the Agents shall receive five per cent, on all stock instalments paid in by him, and ten per cent, on all donations above two hundred dollars paid in by or through him.

10. The members of the Commitee on Manual Labor School shall also be empowered to receive donations for the same; and they shall transmit all said donations to the Treasurer, by draft, within ten days after receiving the same. They shall also be entitled to five per cent, on all such donations paid in by him.

11. The Treasurer shall publish at least once a fortnight a list of all the donations and subscriptions of stock received by him; and shall transmit to each donor or stockholder, a copy of the paper, (*Fredrick Douglass' Paper* or *Aliened American*,) which shall contain acknowledgment of their gift or subscription.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A degree of attention has of late been directed to the condition of the Fugitive Slaves resident in Canada, but comparatively little information concerning them has reached the public. The presence in this country of the Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward, who has been delegated by the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada to make the case of these Refugees more generally known, has caused a number of Gentlemen to form a Committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to afford them temporary relief, on their arrival in Canada, from the scene of their bondage.

The entire number of Fugitives in Canada may be estimated at from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand, of whom from three to five thousand have annually escaped since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. On their arrival at Toronto, and other places along the Canadian frontier, that is, along a boundary of some seven hundred miles, they are usually destitute of every thing, having generally fled stealthily, and without making much preparation for flight. They undergo numerous privations on their painful and wearisome journey, being in constant peril by the way, not only through the Slave States, but through the Northern, or nominally free. At any point, if overtaken, or discovered, or even suspected, they may be dragged before the Courts, and, upon a most summary process, sent back to endure a bondage of which the ord nary rigours are always increased in the case of Fugitives, to operate as a warning to others. Hence, during their flight, they are in a constant state of suspense, fear, and excitement; and when they reach the Canadian frontier, usually fall into a condition of bodily and mental prostration, which renders them incapable of immediate efforts, and makes them objects of compassionate interest.

Being strangers, destitute of the commonest necessaries, and in some instances, suffering from temporary illness and over fatigue, they require a helping hand. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, and a Ladies' Society at Toronto, provide these Refugees with food, clothing, tools, or whatever they require, until they procure employment and can support themselves. This necessarily entails a very considerable expenditure, which these Societies are not in a position to meet to the extent to which their aid is needed.

It is not only an interesting fact, but one which should be emphatically dwelt upon, that the Refugee Fugitives require only temporary assistance. Labour of every kind is in great demand, and the Society being kept duly informed of the parties who are in want of labourers, they seldom fail to procure employment on advantageous terms. In no instance within the last year and a half has the Society been called upon to extend relief for more than six days, except in cases of sickness. The fund sought to be raised is therefore not intended to be set aside to maintain able-bodied men in idleness for an indefinite period, but to enable the Canadian Society to respond to the large claims made upon it, to supply the more immediate and pressing demands of the Fugitives on their arrival, and until they have sufficiently recovered from fatigue to avail themselves of the advantages of abundant employment and food, good wages, cheap land, equal liberty, and impartial laws, and the privileges and rights which are common to other classes of Canadians.

Canada being the nearest of the British Colonies to the United States, (the stronghold of Slavery) it is of no small importance to encourage the improvement and elevation of these negro refugees, because of the influence, direct and reflex, which would thereby be brought to bear upon American Slavery. The black settlers of Canada are nearly all of them fugitives from slavery. Their improvement would be a triumphant rebuke to those who once held them as chattles, and to those who hold that the slave requires to be prepared for freedom; for they would exhibit the spectacle of a people just escaped from the galling yoke competing as free men, successfully and honourably with other labour. Further, as there exist in Canada some of the prejudices against colour, and as the progressive improvement of the coloured population is gradually undermining and destroying this feeling, their improvement affords a practical demonstration, not only of the equal capacity of the negro for self-advancement where he has a proper incentive to labour, but of the unreasonableness of the prejudice against him Lastly, his social elevation by his own industry and enterprise, is even now trimuphantly proving the fitness of the slave for freedom, the righteousness and the practicability of immediate emancipation, (in so far as the slaves themselves are concerned) and the perfect capability of the negro to live and to advance under the same government and upon terms of political and social equality with the Anglo-Saxon raise, or any other of the one great humrn family.

At a large and respectable meeting held in Freemason's Hall the Right Hon. the Earl of Shattesbury in the Chair,—after an Address from Rev. S. R. WARD, showing the coudition of the Fugitive Slaves in Canada and stating their need of temporary aid immediately upon their arrival in that Colony.—it was proposed by the Rev. C. B GRIBBLE, of St. Paul's East Smithfield, and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Secretary to the Colonial Missionary Society, and adopted:

"That having heard the statement of the Rev. SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD, respecting the destitution of the Fugitive Slaves on thier arrival in Canada after affecting their escape from the United States; and, feeling that under such circumstances they have a claim on our sympathy, and need temporary assistance, this Meeting cordially approves of the object of the mission, and pledges itself to promote it; and that for carrying out of the same the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee, with power to add to their number:

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.

REV. JAMES SHERMAN, AND SAMUEL HORMAN-FISHER, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

APSLEY PELLATT, ESQ., M. P., G. F. WHITE, ESQ., REV. T. JAMES, REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., JAMES SPICER, ESQ., REV. GEORGE SMITH, REV. THOS. BINNEY, ROBERT FORSTER, ESQ., E. N. FOWLER, ESQ., JOSEPH SOUL, ESQ., L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, ESQ., W. JONES, ESQ., J. TALBOT TYLER, ESQ.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Wemberley, Rector of Dorrington, seconded by the Rev. George Wilkins, and adopted:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The following contributions have been already received:—

	£	s.	d.
George, Esther, Samuel and Thomas Sturge,	25	0	0
Samuel Sturge, Esq., and Friends	25	0	0
Miss Portal,	20	0	0
Miss Sophia Portal	20	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	10	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Argyle	10	0	0
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Kildare	5	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby	10	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave	2	0	0
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.	10	0	0
Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart.	10	0	0
The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.	1	0	0
The Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.	2	0	0
The Lord Mayor of London, M. P.	5	5	0
The Lord Calthorpe	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Gray	2	0	0
Lady Acland	5	0	0
Lady Macdonald	5	0	0
James Spicer, Esq.,	10	10	0
S. Ewing, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.,	10	10	0
James Cunliffe, Esq.	10	10	0
James Spicer, Esq.	10	10	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.	10	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	10	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	10	0	0
J. G. Barclay, Esq.,	10	0	0
W. Baxter, Esq.	10	0	0
JohnCropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
Edward Cropper, Esq.,	10	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.,	10	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.,	10	0	0
Ladies' Emancipation Soc'y, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Dundee	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.,	10	0	0
G. F. White, Esq., and Family	5	15	0
S. M. Peto, Esq. M. P.	5	5	0
E. Viney, Esq.	5	5	0
Messrs. J. & D. Campbell,	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Challis, M. P.,	5	5	0
Charles Buxton, Esq.,	5	5	0
Rev. James Sherman	5	0	0
H. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
W. R. Spicer, Esq.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq	5	0	0
Ernest Bunsen, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Forster, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	5	0	0
Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co.	5	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
Mrs. Casterton	5	0	0
C Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
T. Waterman, Esq.	5	0	0
D. Beeman, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Tritton, Esq.	5	0	0
Edward Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Jacob Post, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Flanders, Esq.	5	0	0
William Edwards, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Jane Grant	5	0	0
J. Brown, Esq.	5	0	0
R. N. Fowler, Esq.	5	0	0
F. W. Cobb. Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Cooper, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Janson, Esq.	5	0	0
Sir E Armitage	5	0	0
J. T. Barry, Esq.	5	0	0
Provost Beverage,	5	0	0
Clarke, Beeton, & Co.	5	0	0
The Misses Baxter,	5	0	0
John Fitzgerald, Esq.,	5	0	0
S. Fletcher, Esq.	5	0	0
J. T. Foster, Esq.	5	0	0
James Dunn, Esq.,	5	0	0
J. Cheetham, Esq., M. P.	5	0	0
S. Horman-Fisher, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Hulme,	5	0	0
J. Nisbet, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Makins, Esq.	5	0	0
Philip Sewell, Esq.,	5	0	0
Messrs. George Smith and Sons,	5	0	0
James Sidebottom, Esq.,	5	0	0
Mrs. Wright, Liverpool, her Lady scholars,	5	0	0
Mr. Mollison,	3	0	0
J. Dunlop, Esq.	3	0	0
E. Baxter, Esq.	3	0	0
Miss Copley	3	0	0
William Crossfield, Esq,	2	10	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	2	2	0
J. Young, Esq.,	2	6	6
Rev. Thomas Binney	2	0	0
A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
J. Gray, Esq.	2	0	0
Rice Hopkins, Esq.	2	0	0
James Dawson, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Churchill, Esq	2	0	0
Rev. Thomas James	2	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh & Gordon	2	0	0
Sir James Anderson,	2	0	0
C. Anderson, Esq	2	0	0
J. D. Bryce, Esq.	2	0	0
W. Bickham, Esq.	2	0	0
John Cassell, Esq.,	2	0	0
Alexander Hastie, Esq., M. P.,	2	0	0
G. Hall, Esq.	2	0	0
Two Friends, per Mr. T. Tyler,	2	0	0
W. R. Paton, Esq.	2	0	0
F. Rayner, Esq.	2	0	0
Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M. P.	2	0	0
Messrs. McIntosh and Gordon,	2	0	0
Messrs. A. and J. McKeand,	2	0	0
John McDuall, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. Thompson,	2	0	0
Messrs. J. and S. Sheldon,	2	0	0
W. Woodward, Esq.,	2	0	0
Messrs. S. and J. Watts,	2	0	0
Sundry small sums.	1	5	0
C. L. Braithwaite, Esq.	1	5	0
G. Putley, Esq.	1	1	6
J. B. Lillington, Esq.; G. T.; Dr. Proudfoot; T. G.; W. C. Shaw, jun., Esq.; Mr. W. Purvis; T. G. Stapleton, Esq.; — Wilcocks, Esq., each	1	1	0
J. T. Tyler, Esq.; Mr. S. Berry; Mrs. W. Cook; Mr. Smithers; Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.; Sir George Goodman, M.P.; Sir James K. Shuttleworth; E. Ball, Esq. M.P.; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. Talbot Tyler, Esq., (2nd donation); Rev. W. Brock; Mr. Hunter; Mr. E. Hall; W. Cook, Esq., M. D.; Rev. George Smith; A. Livingston, Esq.; Rev. George Clayton; Mr. Geldart; Z. Armitage, Esq.: Wilson Armistead, Esq.; Hugh Browne, Esq; E. Lewis, Esq.; G. Beaumont, Esq.; Anonymous; J. Bain, Esq.; Mrs. Faulkener; Mr. Thomas Burley; J. Wigham, Esq.; Mr. Bignole; E. Ball, Esq., M. P.; Mr. Crofton; A Friend; W. Duncan, Esq.; H. Christian, Esq.; Samuel Brooks, Esq.; The Misses Bridge; J. Sturge, Esq.; Francis Fynlayson, Esq.; Isaac Hudson, jun., Esq.; C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.; J. Goodwin, Esq.; — Johnson, Esq.; A Friend, per Mr. Sawyes; Mr. Inglis; H.; Dr. Roberton; Mr. Russell; Mr. Smithers; J. Playfair, Esq.; W. Nickson, Esq.; R. A. Macfie, Esq.; Rev. — McCullen; J. B. Tod, Esq.; J. Unitt, Esq; W. Scholefield, Esq; H. Sheldon, Esq.; Messrs. D. and J. Smith; Miss Taylor; Frederick Tuckett, Esq.; W. Turner, Esq., each	1	0	0
Small Sums,	0	17	6
Mr. Thomas Alexander; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnsen; Mrs. Crossfield; Messrs Fletcher and Tubbs, Mr. B. Wilson; Mrs. Delwyn; Mrs. Spittae, each	0	10	0
Collection at Islington	7	14	6
Collection at Freemasons' Hall	12	0	0
Collection at Brighton	10	11	1½
Collection at Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate	12	11	5
Collection at Lewes,	1	10	0
" Sandwich,	6	0	0
" Seaford,	2	0	0
" Kimbolton,	3	3	4½
" Manchester,	14	18	4½
" Pendleton,	19	5	0
" Hull,	8	0	1
" Birmingham,	14	2	6
" Ashton-under-Lyne,	4	4	0
" Birkenhead,	7	7	0
" Liverpool,	26	13	0
" Glasgow,	10	0	0
" Ditto,	13	0	6
" Ditto,	2	16	4
" Free Church, Rutherglen,	14	12	10
" Upper Clapton,	21	5	0½
" Stroud,	3	3	0½
" Dalkeith,	5	8	6
" Ryde,	1	0	0
" Rev. J. B. Brown's,	9	9	7
" Edinburgh,	13	0	0
" Dunferlime,	1	19	1
" Dundee,	9	17	7
" Montrose,	5	6	6½
" Kendal,	17	0	4½
" Stowmarket,	8	16	0
" Dr. Roxburgh's Church, Glasgow,	50	0	0

Constitution of the National Council.

For the purpose of improving the character, developing the intelligence, maintaining the rights and organizing a Union of the Colored People of the Free States, the National Convention does hereby ordain and institute the

"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

Art. 1. This Council shall consist of two members from each State, represented in this Convention, to be elected by this Convention, and two other members from each State to be elected as follows: On the 15th day of November next, and biennially thereafter, there shall be held in each State, a Poll, at which each colored inhabitant may vote who pays ten cents as poll-tax, and each State shall elect, at such election, such delegates to State Lsgislatures, twenty in number from each State, at large. The election to be held at such places and under such conditions as the public meetings in such localities may determine. The members of the National Council in each State, shall receive, canvass, and declare the result of such vote. The State Council, thus elected, shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1854, and elect additional members to the National Council, in proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of such State; and the members of council thus elected, to take office on the sixth day of July next, and all to hold office during two years from that date; at the end of which time another general election by State council shall take place of members to constitute their successors in office, in the same numbers as above. The State council of each State shall have full power over the internal concerns of said State.

Art. 2. The members of the first council shall be elected by this convention, which shall designate out of the number, a President, a Vice-President. Secretary, Treasurer, corresponding Secretary, and committee of five on Manual Labor—a committee of five on Protective Unions—of five on Business Relations—of five on Publications.

Art. 3. The committee on Manual Labor School shall procure funds and organize said School in accordance with the plans adopted by this National Convention, with such modifications as experience or necessity may dictate to them. The committee shall immediately incorporate itself as an academy under "The General Committee of the State of——," and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labor School, with full power to select a location in the State designated by the National council, to erect buildings, appoint or dismiss instructers in the literary or mechanical branches. There shall be a farm attached to the School.

Art. 4. The committee on Protective Unions shall institute a Protective Union for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption, and shall unite and aid in the formation of branches anxiliary to their own.

Art. 5. The committee on Business Relations, shall establish an office, in which they shall keep a registry of colored mechanics, artizans and business men throughout the Union. They shall keep a registry of all persons willing to employ colored men in business, to teach colored boys mechanical trades, liberal and scientific professions, and farming; and also, a registry of colored men and boys seeking employment or instruction. They shall also report upon any avenues of business or trade which they deem inviting to colored capital, skill, or labor. Their reports and advertisements to be in papers of the widest circulation. They shall receive for sale or exhibition, products of the skill and labor of colored people.

Art. 6. The committee on Publication shall collect all facts, statistics and statements, all laws and historical records and biographies of the colored people, and all books by colored authors. They shall have for the safe keeping of these documents, a Library, with a Reading Room and Museum. The committee shall also publish replies to any assaults, worthy of note, made upon the character or condition of the colored People.

Art. 7. Each committee shall have absolute control over its special department; shall make its own by-laws, and in case of any vacancy occurring, shall fill up the same forthwith subject to the confirmation of the council. Each committee shall meet at least once a month or as often as possible; shall keep a minute of all its proceedings, executive and financial, and shall submit a full statement of the same, with the accounts audited, at every regular meeting of the National council.

Art. 8. The National council shall meet at least once in six months, to receive the reports of the committees, and to consider any new plan for the general good, for which it shall have power, at its option, to appoint a new committee, and shall be empowered to receive and appropriate donations for the carrying out of the objects of the same. At all such meetings, eleven members shall constitute a quorum. In case any committee neglect or refuse to send in its report, according to article 8th, then the council shall have power to enter the bureau, examine the books and papers of such committee; and in case the committee shall persist in its refusal or neglect, then the council shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint others in their stead.

Art. 9. In all cases of the meetings of the National Council, or the committees, the traveling expenses (if any) of the members shall be paid out of the respective funds.

Art. 10. The council shall immediately establish a bureau in the place of its meeting: and the same rooms shall, as far as possible, be used by the several committees for their various purposes. The council shall have a clerk, at a moderate salary, who will keep a record of their transactions, and prepare a condensed report of the committees for publication; and, also, a registry of the friends of the cause.

Art. 11. The expenses of the council shall be defrayed by the fees of membership of subsocieties or councils, to be organised throughout the States. The membership fee shall be one cent per week,

Art. 12. A member of the council shall be member of only one of the committees thereof.

Art. 13. All officers holding funds, shall give security in double the amount likely to be in their hands. This security to be given to the three first officers of the council.

Art. 14. The council shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as are necessary for their proper government

The following resolutions, having a direct bearing upon the plan of organization were adopted by the Convention and are therefore appended to the Council's Constitution.]

Resolved That the Council shall be delegated to select its various Committees.

Resolved, That the Council shall have power to offer a premium for prize essays on different subjects agreed on by Council.

Resolved, That the said Council shall hear and grant petitions and be governed by the rules of legislative bodies, and their decisions shall be final.

Resolved, That any State applying for admission into this Union, shall be admitted on such terms, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Resolved, That in establishing a National Council for our own special improvement, and a Manual Labor School for the education of our children in science, literature and mechanical arts, this Convention do this, not to build ourselves up as a distinct and separate class in this country, but as a means to a great end, viz: the equality in political rights, and in civil and social privileges with the rest of the American people.

PEOPLE'S
HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
84, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted stock of

Hats, Caps, Kossuths, &c.

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who favour him with their custom *a First rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.*

Children's Fancy Hats in great Variety.

☞NO SECOND PRICE.☜

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

Board of Health Notice.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto, hereby give notice that at the undermentioned places, namely,

Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West;
Lyman Brothers, Druggists, St. Lawrence Buildings;
Oliver, Druggist, King Street East;
Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street;
N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street,
W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West,
Jno. Haworth, Druggist, Queen Street West;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon promonotory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed, gratis, to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOHN ROWELL,
Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854. 18

Great Western Railway,
FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th July, 1854, TRAINS will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail Train.

Leaves London at	7 00 a.m.
" Hamilton at	10.50 "
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	1.00 p.m.

Day Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6.45 a.m.
" London at	11.05 "
" Hamilton at	2.15 p.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge, N. F.	4.00 "

Night Express,

Leaves Windsor at	6.30 p.m.
" London at	10.55 "
" Hamilton at	2.15 a.m.
Arrives at Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	4.00 a.m.

A Passenger Car will be attached to Freight trains leaving Windsor at 2.30 P. M. London for Hamilton at 4.00 P. M., and Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 4.00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Day Express.

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	10.30 a.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 p.m.
" London at	3.25 "
Arrives at Windsor	7.45 "

Mail Train,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.)	1.10 "
" Hamilton at	3.40 "
Arrives at London	7.30 "

Night Express,

Leaves Suspension Bridge (N. F.) at	10.30 p.m.
" Hamilton at	12.25 a.m.
" London at	3.35 "
Arrives at Windsor	8.00 "

A Passenger Car will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving the Suspension Bridge, (N. Falls) for Hamilton, at 7.00 a.m; Hamilton for London at 8.00 a.m., and London for Windsor at 7.05 a. m.

The above Trains run in direct connection with Trains on the New York Central, N. Falls, Canandaigua, Elmira, New York and Erie and Michigan Central Railroad. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, Windsor, or Detroit, for New York.

Passenger Carrs will be attached to these Freight Trains as above, stopping at the intermediate Stations for the convenience of the public, and every endeavour will be used to run them to the times above stated, but it is impossible to insure the Time being always accurately adhered to.

C. J. BRIDGES.
Managing Director.

Hamilton, July 18, 1854. 21

GREAT BARGAINS
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to appr ize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

DR. CADWELL,
OCCULIST & AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear,
FOR
Blindness, Deafness, and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

SURGERY No. 50, KING ST. EAST,

☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.☜

Residence Corner of Wellington and York Sts. Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of a copy of Dr. CADWELL'S TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, just published, and containing a large report of very interesting cases, will receive the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by forwarding his address (*post-paid*) to the Subscriber.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.

Toronto, May 20th, 1854.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!

THE Undersigned begs to return his best thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received for the last nine years, and to announce that he has enlarged and added to the number of his Ice Houses, having now four, which are filled with pure and wholesome Springwater Ice, from Yorkville. He is prepared to supply the same to consumers, by contract or otherwise, during the season, commencing from the 1st of June. In consequence of the increased cost of labor and materials, the price will this year be raised in the same proportion. The Ice will be conveyed by waggon, daily, to places within six miles of Toronto. All orders sent to T. F. Cary, 68 King Street West, will be punctually attended to.

R. B. RICHARDS.

Toronto, June 1, 1854.

THE TORONTO
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
AND
Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1 0 0
Six Months	0 15 0
Three Months	0 8 0
One Month	0 3 9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1 10 0
Six Months	1 2 6
Three Months	0 12 6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10